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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V.---NO. 29.
WEEKLY EDITION.
MAY 23, 1868.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy........5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)........25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)........$10 00.
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REASONS FOR CONVICTION.

Speech of Senator Wilson.

We reproduce, below, Senator Wilson's speech in the secret session on Monday:

MR. PRESIDENT: The past seven years have been to gentlemen occupying seats in this chamber years of pressing duty and stern trials. In the trying times through which the nation has passed and is passing, it has sometimes happened that Senators of large capacity, ripe experience, and eminent public service, have widely differed in the interpretation of the Constitution and the construction of the law whenever the high duties imposed upon Senators by the exigencies of the country have pressed fot action, and our deliberations have been distracted by the diverse opinions of Senators learned in the law, I have striven to discharge my duty by giving whatever doubts clouded my judgment or embarrassed my action to patriotism, to liberty, and to justice, to the security of my country and the rights of its citizens. In glancing back over these years I find few votes I would recall by following this rule of action. In this grea trial imposed on the Senate by the Constitution of our country and the representatives of the people, I shall give whatever doubts have arisen to perplex or embarrass, to my country rather than to its Chief Magistrate, now arraigned as a violator of the Constitution, a violator of the laws, and a violator of his oath to faithfully execute the laws. I am not, I trust, unmindful of the gravity of the occasion, of the solemnities of my oath, nor of the obligation ever resting upon me to be just and fear not. I know that the vote I shall give in this great trial will be criticised sharply in our age and in the age to come. The President is on trial before the Senate; the Senate is on trial before the present age and before the coming ages. I intend to vote for the conviction of the President and for his removal from his high office, and to the judgment of the present and of the future open my motives and my action. I propose to state with brevity the reason why I shall vote for the conviction of the President of the United States. The framers of the Constitution well knew the seductive, grasping and aggressive nature of Executive power. They knew that for ages the contest had been to rescue, in the words of Daniel Webster, liberty from the grasp of executive power, and that "our security was in our watchfulness of executive power." They knew that the champions of human freedom in the Old World, though often baffled, had struggled for generations to limit and restrain executive power. They sought to make the executive power of the nation useful to the country, but not dangerous to the liberties of the people. The gave to the President a short term of office, and clothed the representatives of the people with power to arraign him before the Senate, not only for high crimes, but for high misdemeanors. Jealous of power, the framers of the Constitution gave the House of Representatives, a body representing the interests, the sentiments, the opinions of the people, and their passions, too, complete authority to arraign the Chief Magistrate of the nation before the tribunal of the Senate. They clothed the Senate of the United States, composed of gentlemen quite as liable as the members of the House of Representatives to be influenced by the interests, the opinions, the sentiments and the passions of the people, with power to try, convict and remove the President, not only for the commission of high crimes, but for high misdemeanors. High misdemeanors may or may not be violations of the laws. High misdemeanors may, in my judgment, be misbehavior in office detrimental to the interests of the nation, or dishonoring to the government. I entertain the conviction that the framers of the Constitution intended to impose the high duty upon the House of Representatives to arraign the Chief Magistrate for such misbehavior in office as endangered the nation, and to impose upon the Senate the duty of trying, of convicting, and removing the Chief Magistrate proved guilty of such behavior; believing this to be the intention of the framers of the Constitution and its true meaning; believing that the power should be exercised whenever the security of the country and the liberties of the people imperatively demand it, and believing by the evidence adduced to prove the charges of violating the Constitution and the tenure-of-office act, and the confessed and justified acts of the President, that he is guilty of high misdemeanors, I unhesitatingly vote for his conviction and removal from his high office. The President is charged by the House of Representatives with violating the Constitution and the tenure-of-office act in removing Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, and in appointing Adjutant General Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*. The removal of Mr. Stanton, and the appointment of Adjutant General Thomas, and the violation of the tenure-of-office act, if Mr. Stanton be within that act, stand confessed and justified in the answer of the President to the charges of the House of Representatives. The answer of the President, without any other evidence, is to my mind conclusive evidence of his guilt. From his answer, confession, assumptions and justifications, I have no hesitation to record my vote of "Guilty." The assumptions of power put forth by the President in his defense, cannot but startle and alarm all men who would maintain the just powers of all branches of the Government. Had the President inadvertently violated the Constitution and the laws, and he plead in justification misconstruction of the Constitution and the laws, I might have hesitated to vote for his conviction, but he claims the right to remove civil officers and appoint others *ad interim* during the session of the Senate. If that claim of power is admitted by a vote of acquittal, the President can remove during the session of the Senate tens of thousands of civil officers with their millions of compensation and appoint his own creatures to fill their places without the advice and consent of the Senate, and thus nullify that provision of the Constitution that empowers the Senate to give its advice and consent to appointments. Not content with this assumption of power, the President claims the right to pronounce a law of Congress unconstitutional, to refuse to execute it, although he is sworn to do so, and to openly violate with a view of testing its constitutionality in the courts, although no means may exist for months or years to come to test the constitutionality of the law in the judicial tribunals of the country. The President claims and has exercised the right to declare Congress an unconstitutional body, incapable of enacting laws or of proposing amendments to the Constitution, to hold the laws in abeyance, to refuse to execute them, and to defiantly violate them in order to test their constitutionality. These are the positions assumed by Andrew Johnson. These assumptions change the character of our government. If they are sustained by a verdict of acquittal, the President ceases to be the servant of the law, and becomes the master of the people, and a law non-executing power, a law-defying power, a law-breaking power is created within the Government instead of an Executive bound to the faithful execution of the laws of Congress. The nation has an Executive bound only to execute the laws according to his own caprices, whims and sovereign pleasure. Never can I assent by a vote of acquittal to executive assumptions so unconstitutional, so subversive of the Government, so revolutionary in their scope and tendency. Criminal acts raise the presumption of wrong motives, intentions and purposes. The President's acts, claims and assumptions, made against the well-known protests of vast masses of the people, the organs of public opinion, the Congress of the United States and the laws of the land, afford ample evidence that his motives, intentions and purposes were unworthy if not criminal. We are sworn to give this arraigned President a trial as impartial as the lot of humanity will permit, but we cannot close our eyes to the records of the past three years, nor can we wholly shut out from all influences our personal knowledge of his intention, purposes and acts. The framers of the Constitution, when they empowered Senators in judgment upon an arraigned Chief Magistrate, must have presumed that Senators would know something of the motives and purposes, and be familiar with the public record, of him who should exercise executive power in their time. The framers of the Constitution knew when they gave Senators the power to try an arraigned Chief Magistrate, the country knows, and we know, that personal knowledge and the historic record of the country cannot but influence in some degree the feelings and judgments of men. Four years ago eleven States were wrenched from the Union, their governments were arrayed against the country, the land was desolated with civil war, the nation was struggling to restore and maintain the unity of the country, the supremacy of the Government, and the freedom of millions made free by Executive proclamation and a constitutional amendment. The faith of the nation was plighted to restore the broken Union on the basis of loyalty and to maintain the freedom of millions of emancipated bondsmen. The men pledged to liberty and union accepted Andrew Johnson, supported and trusted him. Coming into power, he at once, in spite of the fears and protests of loyal men who confided in him, entered upon a policy that placed the conquered Rebel States in the keeping of traitors, and put loyal men and the freedmen completely under the authority of men who had striven for four years on bloody fields to destroy their country, to perpetuate the slavery of the very men surrendered to their control. To lighten the burden and partially protect and defend the endangered rights of the freedmen, Congress passed a Freedmen's Bureau bill. The President arrested it by a veto. Congress passed another Freedmen's Bureau bill. The President endeavored to defeat it by another veto, and when it passed, he strove to embarrass and thwart its operations. To protect the freedmen he had wickedly abandoned to the control of their enemies, Congress passed a Civil Rights bill; the President attempted to arrest it by a veto, and failing in that, he has neglected to enforce it. Congress endeavored, by submitting an amendment to the Constitution, to secure the reconstruction of the Union. The President met it by a denial of the authority of Congress to submit an amendment and by an invocation to his governments in the rebel States to reject it. The rebel States failing to adopt the constitutional amendment, Congress passed the reconstruction measures over Executive vetoes; those measures of restoration have encountered in their execution the hostility of the President. Faithful Generals have been removed for their fidelity and efficiency, and others have been rebuked and threatened. The history of the past three years records it, and our personal knowledge attests it. The President has sought to prevent the enforcement of the laws passed over vetoes in every form; he has striven to prevent the restoration of the Union on a basis of loyalty to the country and the equal rights and privileges of the people. The evidences legally before us, the records of the country, the personal knowledge of Senators, show the motives and intentions of President Johnson. To accomplish his purposes he sought, by the use of executive patronage, to corrupt the American people. When Congress, by seven majority in the House, and the casting vote of Vice President Adams in the Senate, decided, in the beginning of Washington's administration, that the Senate was a part of the appointing power, but not of the removing power, the officeholders of the country were but a few hundred in number and received a compensation amounting to but a few thousand dollars. In our time the federal officeholders are counted by tens of thousands, and their compensation amounts to many millions. To defeat the will of the people the President in the interests of disloyalty sought to use the corrupt and corrupting influences of executive patronage. The Postmaster General made the shameless declaration that officers who ate the President's bread should support his policy. To maintain the cause of the country, as well as to protect honest public officers who would not betray their country, Congress enacted the civil-tenure act. It met the executive veto, the executive denunciation of unconstitutionality, and the executive violation. Mr. Williams of the House of Representatives, who drew the proviso to the first section of the bill, tells us that he intended that the bill should protect Mr. Stanton. The Senator from Oregon, Mr. Williams, who originally introduced the bill, and was on the Committee on Conference, and the Senator from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds, who reported the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, and was also on the Committee of Conference, claim that Mr. Stanton is protected by the act. A fair and logical construction of the language of the act gives its protection to Mr. Stanton. A large majority in Congress voted for the bill in the belief that it threw its protection over the great war Secretary who stood before the country one of the foremost champions of Congress in its struggle against the anarchial, disorganizing and unpatriotic action of the Executive. Mr. Stanton was suspended; the reasons for his suspension were submitted to Congress; they were pronounced insufficient by more than a three-fourths vote of the Senate; Mr. Stanton returned to his office; the President refused to acknowledge him, and, after several days, issued his order for his removal, and appointed Adjutant General Thomas Secretary of War, *ad interim*—all in direct violation of the tenure-of-office act; the President refused to send a nomination to the Senate, knowing that it was the will of the Senate and of the nation that Mr. Stanton should remain at the head of the War Department. He had vainly sought to induce General Grant to be a party in thwarting the will of the Senate by preventing the return of Mr. Stanton to the office. He had failed to persuade Lieutenant General Sherman to aid him in removing Mr. Stanton from his office. He then took Adjutant General Thomas, through whom all communications must be made to the army, and made him Secretary of War *ad interim*. The law requires all communications to the army to go through General Grant. Might it not have been done by placing Thomas in the War Department while holding the office of Adjutant General? The purpose of the President was to have the means of communication with the army under his control, and substantially to set aside the law requiring communications to go through the General of the army. In support of the acts of the President, claims are made and powers asserted by the President hostile to the spirit and genius of our institutions, to the integrity of the Government and the security of public liberty. The acquittal of the President will give the sanction of the Senate to the monstrous powers assumed and claimed by the President, and will in my judgment increase the lawlessness, disorder, and outrage now so prevalent in the States lately in rebellion. His conviction and removal from office will rebuke lawlessness, disorder and crime, and inspire hope and courage among loyal and law-abiding men. I cannot contemplate without anxiety the fatal effects, the suffering and sorrow that must follow the acquittal of the President. Conscious of the responsibilities that rest upon me, I shall unhesitatingly vote for the conviction of the President, for his removal from office, and for his disqualification from hereafter holding any office.

RAILROADS AND LIQUOR.

Curious Tables.

(From the New York Examiner.)

Mr. Wells, in his report, gives us a table, "showing the aggregate sales" of liquors, at wholesale and retail, "in the several States and Territories of the Union, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, as deduced from the receipts of internal revenue." The value of the retail liquor sales—that is, the first cost to the consumers—reaches, in a single year, the enormous sum of one billion, four hundred and eighty-three million, four hundred and ninety-one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars ($1,483,491,865). That is, forty-three dollars for every man, woman, and child in the country. It is very nearly one-eighth of the entire annual sales of the merchandise, including liquors, by wholesale and retail dealers, auctioneers and commercial brokers, during the same period, $11,870,337,207. It is more than "the entire product of the precious metals" from all the States and Territorres west of the Rocky Mountains for twenty years, from 1848 to January, 1868, which J. Ross Browne, in his recent report to the Secretary of the Treasury, estimates at $3,165,000,000. It is more than one half our entire national debt (not deducting the cash in the Treasury,) which was $2,625,502,848, on November 1, 1867.

Mr. Delmar, of the National Bureau of Statistics, has published a "summary statement of the length and cost of railroads in the several States at the close of 1867." We will compare this, so far as the cost and equipment of the roads are concerned, with Mr. Wells's statement of the value of the retail liquor sales in the several States for the single year ending June 30, 1867. We remark, in parenthesis, that the wholesale liquor sales are something less than one-half the amount of the retail sales ($600,278,950.) This indicates something of the profits of this traffic. It is obvious why we use the returns of the retail sales rather than of the wholesale, as we wish to get at the cost to the consumer. The total present value of railroads is $1,654,050,799—exceeding the annual cost of the liquor drank by less than the worth of the railroads in the single State of Pennsylvania. The comparison of the two items in the several States is certainly instructive:

	Value of retail liquor sales for one year.	Total value of railroads and their equipm'ts.
New York	$246,607,520	$189,308,180
Massachusetts	27,979,575	71,731,937
Pennsylvania	152,663,495	221,847,854
Illinois	109,933,945	149,000,687
Ohio	151,734,875	149,840,950
Maryland	40,564,629	37,106,685
Missouri	54,627,355	55,734,105
Indiana	61,418,890	89,560,722
California	59,924,090	27,000,000
Kentucky	50,222,115	23,719,404
Wisconsin	43,818,846	40,956,182
Michigan	52,784,170	45,043,870
Iowa	35,582,695	49,191,450
Connecticut	35,001,230	24,997,741
New Jersey	42,468,740	64,550,741
Maine	8,257,015	18,039,779
Rhode Island	10,234,240	4,973,685
New Hampshire	12,639,175	22,230,337
Minnesota	14,394,970	10,258,000
District of Columbia	10,376,450	....
Vermont	6,786,065	24,459,893
Kansas	8,503,850	22,500,000

How an Eruption of Vesuvius Looks.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Mount Vesuvius, April 4, gives the following unusually clear and interesting account of one of the explosive exhibitions of that famous mountain: We had heard several explosions as we came up the mountain, and had seen an occasional shower of sparks thrown up above the little crater; and these gradually increased until we had taken our stand as described. Then for more than two hours the hill above us continued to shoot forth an almost constant succession of explosions of brilliant burning stones. I hardly like to use the comparison, but I don't think I can give a better idea of it than by saying that each explosion was like a vast girandole of rockets, only that there was more speed about it, and more variety owing to the different sizes of the stones shot out, and that there was more intense light at the first outburst than in the case of rockets. Flame there certainly was none—this we observed carefully; though the trails of the shooting stones, and the illuminated vapor, might almost excuse the word. The noise of the discharges was not a bang; it was a pervading sound, almost exactly resembling the waves on a beach and wind blowing through shrouds. It varied in intensity, but was nearly continuous and of the character mentioned, The mountain trembled perceptibly enough during the whole of our stay.

It is impossible for me to calculate exactly, but I judged that there were from 1,000 to 1,500 stones in each great discharge, and there were often as many as eight or ten discharges in a minute. The majority of the stones were small—the largest say as large as two bricks end to end. The large ones mostly fell back into the crater, but the small ones being thrown higher and more acted on by the wind, fell in immense numbers on the leeward slope of the small crater and on the same side of the great cone beyond. To my mind this was a spectacle hardly less striking than the discharges themselves; at any rate, it was quite new to me. I have heard it said that the cone becomes "red hot" under such discharges. But this is not an accurate description of what I saw. "Red" is not the word, but "golden;" and the cone was not covered even by these copious showers! The sight was far more beautiful than if it had been so. The crowd of golden spots on the dead black surface—the small ones generally resting where they fell, while the large ones rolled through them down the slope, and the constant change as shower after shower descended, made a variegated and beautiful spectacle such as was of itself alone worth the ascent. It formed a wonderful pedestal to the explosions which surmounted it, and which were naturally the great attraction. I could not calculate the height to which some of the small stones were thrown, but it was very great. There was generally one which went far higher than all the rest, and pierced upward toward the moon, who looked calmly down mocking such vain attempts to reach her. The larger pieces were, with rare exceptions, not thrown so high; indeed many of them only just appeared over the rim of the cone, above which they came floating leisurely up to show their brilliant forms and intense white light for a second, and then subside again into the abyss.

* * *

A grand Horse Fair will be held in Reading on the 10th, 11th and 12th of June.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE

VOTE ON THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE

The President Declared "Not Guilty."

Defection of Republican Senators.

Strange Behavior of Senator Ross.

Adjournment of Court Till 26th Inst.

Scenes and Incidents in the Senate.

More Indignation than Despondency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1868.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HENDERSON TO THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

Senator Henderson has addressed the following letter to the Missouri Congressional delegation:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1868.

GENTLEMEN:—In an interview with you on day before yesterday, you suggested that my position on the impeachment question was against the almost unanimous wish of the Union party of our State, and that you feared violence and bloodshed might follow the President's acquittal. Inasmuch as I owed my position here to that party, and expected to support its men and measures in the coming canvass, especially as I deprecated the consequences you thought might follow, though I did not anticipate nor fear any such results, yet, in order to place myself beyond the possible censure of those whom I knew to be my best friends, I at once proposed to forward to the Governor my resignation as Senator. To this you did not consent, and I then requested you as my friends to consult together and determine what you thought was proper for me to do under the circumstances. You did so, and the result was that believing the safety of the country and interests of the people of the United States demanded the immediate removal of Andrew Johnson, you asked me to withhold my vote on any article upon which I cannot vote affirmatively. So soon as I had time to read and consider this paper, I found I could not comply with the request without that degree of humiliation and shame to which I was satisfied you, as honorable gentlemen, would not wish to subject me. I had already spoken in the Senate, and I thought conclusively, at least to my mind, against eight of the articles, and had informed you I was no less decided in my judgment against the sufficiency of two others, leaving me in doubt only as to one. If with these clear convictions expressed in full Senate I should now sit silent, I would forfeit my self-respect, and stand defenseless before the world. You agreed to reconsider your opinion, and although you at first resolved to adhere to it, I am gratified that on further reflection you agreed with me that it was quite unreasonable, but you still insisted as your opinion that my duty required my vote to be so cast or withheld as might seem necessary on some articles so as to secure conviction. I at once mentioned the difficulty attending the suggestion. Senators had been and were so reticent on the subject that I could appreciate their position. I know them to be greatly divided, and were even I able to change their minds at any moment before the final vote should be taken. But as you expressed a desire that I should not resign unless it became absolutely necessary to have a successor in my place favorable to conviction, I promised to give you the result of my conclusion as soon as I could ascertain the probable result on the first or second articles. I have endeavored to ascertain that result, and cannot, and I now write you to say, and be assured that I say it in that spirit of friendship and kindness which you have always extended to me, and which, now undiminished, I have ever entertained for you, that your request on this subject has placed me in the most difficult and delicate possible position. I am satisfied you do not realize this. I have given it most serious consideration, both on your and my account, and especially on account of the gravity and the importance of the subject presented. The result of that consideration is that, having been compelled as a member of the Senate to take an oath to do impartial justice according to the law and evidence, I cannot now honorably escape the duties imposed by the obligation. It was for the House of Representatives to prefer articles of impeachment; it is for the Senate to try them, and the members of the House have no more right to dictate or control the judgment of the Senate in the premises than the members of a grand jury presenting an indictment have to influence the verdict of the petit on trial or the crime.

I do not thus speak for the purpose of reflecting on your action, for I distinctly disclaim such purpose, knowing what you have done and said springs from the best motives, as well as the kindest of feelings. My duty in the premises I cannot shrink, nor can I divide with the others. If I change before the conclusion of the trial, it strikes me I come short of the obligations of my oath, and unnecessarily subject myself to the imputation of weakness or something worse. If I remain and do my duty, my constituents at present may condemn, but will not when they hear my reasons, and the people of Missouri have no reason or desire, I hope, to strike me down without a hearing.

If I stay and withhold my vote, as you request, you are aware the result would be the same as if I voted adversely. If I resign and a successor should come, perhaps a proper sense of delicacy would prevent him from violating every precedent on this subject by casting a vote at all. If he sat silent, it would be the same in result as if he voted advisedly. If he voted affirmatively, and thus secured conviction, this manner of obtaining conviction would likely neutralize in the end every advantage to be derived from impeachment, hence I have resolved to remain at my post and discharge my duty as it is given me to know it, and appealing to heaven for the rectitude of my intentions and the integrity of my conduct, and shall follow the dictates of my conscience to the end of the trial, and throw myself on the judgment of a generous people for my vindication. Your friend,

JOHN B. HENDERSON.

To Messrs. George W. Anderson, C. A. Newcomb, J. W. McClurg, Wm. A. Pile, J. J. Gravelly, B. F. Loan, J. F. Benjamin.

SPEECH OF SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The following is a brief abstract of Mr. Fessenden's speech in the secret session of the Senate:

Mr. Fessenden reviewed the whole case, article by article. He opposed the construction put by the managers on the first article, which charges the President with an attempt to evade the tenure-of-office act as leading to life tenure of office, arguing that the power of removal belongs to the Executive, and contending that having been appointed by President Lincoln, Mr. Stanton did not come within the scope of the law in question, and that the President had the clear right to remove him, and consequently cannot be held guilty under the first article. Even, however, if I were not satisfied of the construction given herein of the act of March 2d, 1867, I should still hesitate to convict the President of high misdemeanor for what was done by him on the 21st of February. The least that could be said of the appreciation of the first section of that act to the case of Mr. Stanton is, that its application is doubtful. If in fact Mr. Stanton comes within it, the act done by the President does not remove, and he is still Secretary of War. It was at most an attempt on the part of the President, which he might well believe he had a right to make. The evidence utterly fails to show any design on the part of the President to effect his purpose by force or violence. It was but the simple issuance of a written order, which failed of its intended effect.

To depose the consitutional Chief Magistrate of a great nation, elected by the people, on grounds so slight, would in my judgment be an abuse of the power conferred on the Senate, which could not be justified to the country or the world. To construe such an act as a high crime or misdemeanor in the meaning of the Constitution, would, when the passions of the hour had time to cool, be looked upon with wonder if not derision. Worse than this, it would inflict a wound upon the very structure of our government which time would fail to cure, and which might eventually destroy it.

Mr. Fessenden next argued against the second article, showing that a vacancy having been legally made, the President had the legal right to make temporary appointments, even without the consent of the Senate. If, consequently, Stanton does not come within the first section of the tenure act, a legal vacancy existed, and the material part of the accusation in the second article is gone. The first two articles failing, the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth must fail with them. Article nine is, in my judgment, disproved by the evidence in regard to the speech of the President. He held that the President could not be convicted for an assertion of even an unconstitutional doctrine, if he has not made any attempt to give practical effect to the doctrine by action on it.

He then proceeded to discuss some points made in the arguments, saying there was great diversity of opinion relative to the nature of what constitutes crimes and misdemeanors, and the power of impeachment as conferred by the Constitution, is in very general terms, considering the case of impeachment as vaguely provided by law. He thinks the case of impeaching the elective chief magistrate of a great nation for political causes an unnecessarily harsh measure, and one hardly worth resorting to except upon clear and unquestionable grounds. There is more at stake than the fate of an individual. That which tends to weaken the respect of the people for the office of Chief Magistrate, and break down the barriers surrounding that office, to make it the mere sport of temporary majorities, to great injury of our whole Government and constitutional liberty. He does not consider the charges against the President sufficient to justify his removal, especially as the office is to be transferred to the hands of those removing him. He contended that the offenses justifying the removal from office should be of such a character as to commend themselves to the people. The removal should be free from taint of party, and should leave no reasonable grounds of suspicion upon the motives of those inflicting the penalty. Anything less than this where the offense is not defined by any law, would not in his judgement be justified by a considerate public opinion, and its tendency would be to shake the faith of friends of constitutional liberty in the permanency of our free institutions.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement of judgments obtained in the Court of Claims and paid by the Treasury Department. Referred.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to extend the limits of certain land grants in Iowa and Minnesota. Referred.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell a tract of land belonging to the United States in Baltimore, known as the site of Fort Covington.

The resolution modified simply to authorize sale and in other respects, was adopted.

Mr. PILE introduced a bill to establish telegraphic communication between military posts, and for the construction of a telegraph line to Puget Sound. Referred.

Mr. ECKLEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, made an adverse report on the bill, repealing the law which requires land grants to railroad companies to carry troops and property of the United States, free of charge. Tabled.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, made an adverse report on the Senate bill to confirm certain sales made by the Direct Tax Commissioner for South Carolina to persons in the army, navy or marine corps. Tabled.

Mr. WASHBURN also reported a bill appropriating $47,000 to pay certain indebtedness of the Agricultural Department, incurred prior to the 1st of July, 1867. Passed.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back Senate amendment to the House joint resolution concerning certain lands granted to Railroad Companies in Michigan and Wisconson. The joint resolution extends to the 31st of December, 1872, the time within which roads must be completed. The Senate amendment confines the operation of the bill to the Fon Du Lac and Escanaba and Marquette and Ontonagon. The Committee reports an amendment providing that if the Marquette and Ontonagon Company shall not have completed ten additional miles of railroad before the 1st of January, 1869, and ten miles every year thereafter, the Legislature of Michigan may declare the grants of lands forfeited, and confer the grant on some other Company.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, desired to offer a resolution requiring the land to be sold only to actual settlers in quantities not greater than a quarter section to each, and at a price not exceeding $1 25 per acre.

Mr. DRIGGS refused to allow the amendment to be offered.

After some discussion, the amendment reported by the Committee was agreed to, and as thus amended the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress.

Messrs. PRUYN and BROOKS spoke against the bill, and PAINE and BINGHAM in favor of the bill.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "Alabama" wherever it occurs, on the ground that a majority of the voters of that State had not voted in favor of the Constitution as provided in the reconstruction law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH denied that such was the requirement of the law, asserting that the provision was that Congress should be satisfied that a majority of the people of the State were in favor of it. He declared a larger portion of the registered voters of Alabama had voted for the Constitution than in any other State.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to amend by striking out of the first section the clause prohibiting the change in the Constitution, and inserting instead of it the words, "That the Constitution of said States shall never be amended or changed so as to discriminate in favor of or against any citizen or class of citizens in the United States in reference to the right to vote,

what they have been pleased to call argument for the last eight or ten years; that is, not arguing the question but the man. For ten years no man on that side of the House has risen on any important question but that a person entering the gallery would think that I was on trial for some offense. Four-fifths of the time of the gentleman from New York, Brooks, is always consumed in attacks, if you choose to call it so, on the gentleman from Pennsylvania—not on his measure, or one he may be advocating. I call upon every high-minded man here to say whether that course of argument, so long and persistently pursued, is an honorable or a dishonorable course of argument. Gentlemen need not flatter themselves by supposing I take to myself their remarks as flattering unction to my soul, or suppose them intended for the purpose of exalting me. I say to my brethren, all being equal, that it is intended as a disgrace to them. It is intended, under pretense of exalting one, to degrade all the others. Does the gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, believe, for such is his argument, that by appealing to the vanity or ambition of gentlemen that he can excite them to action? Because I happen to be on a particular course, does he suppose that this excessive and unnecessary and unjustified praise of one individual is so to excite the ambition, or rather the envy, of the rest of the members as to induce them to forget the arts, the low arts of low cunning, low argument and of low gentlemen, but of gentlemen who use low language?

For the first time in the course of ten years I have alluded to this offensive line of argument on behalf of the gentleman on the other side. Excuse me, therefore, if, when I have said this, I shall pass it over and pretermit three-fourths of the same kind of what the gentleman from New York thought was argument. I have no doubt but he thought it was in his tirade against one individual and in deprecation of one hundred and forty.

Mr. STEVENS proceeded to support the bill at some length, concluding as follows: I have no apology to offer for the admission that we intend that these men shall have a right to compete in intellect, in science, in religion with the gentleman from New York and his constituents of the Five Points; with myself and my honest yeomanry around me, and with all the people of the nation; and let him who is the most worthy, who climbs highest on the ladder of merit, of science, of intellect, of morality be the ruler according to the law of all his sluggard neighbors, no matter what may be their color, no matter what may be their pretensions, no matter who they are, whether they are men of nobility, or whether they are men of common rank. Indulge no longer the vain idea that any man of sufficient age and intellect is to be stricken out of the Governorship, the ruling of this country. Never again, I trust, never again I believe, will that infamous day for which the gentleman from New York so ardently prays.

Mr. STEVENS went on to explain the bill, and in the course of his remarks said: Those gentlemen of the Democratic party are fearful that some of those Senators would be admitted before we ousted the first military despot of that region. There is not much danger now, and they may afford to let us in. They know, I suppose, whether that gentleman in temporary lodgment in the White House or not. I do not, but at any rate we can admit no Senators in time to operate on that question.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS yesterday in reference to debts due to loyal men. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 78, nays 38.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. BENJAMIN and accepted by Mr. BINGHAM as a substitute for his own. It was agreed to without yeas and nays.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. BROOKS that all citizens of the United States in these States shall be entitled to equal rights of suffrage. It was rejected without yeas and nays.

The bill was then passed, yeas 108, nays 35.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and promote the efficiency thereof. He spoke an hour in advocacy of the bill, which was then postponed until the 3d day of June.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOODWARD offered a preamble relative to the letter addressed to Senator Henderson by the Missouri members, stating that such communications, addressed to a Senator setting in judgment on the President of the United States, is a gross breach of privilege on the Senate, calculated to degrade the House and obstruct the course of public justice, and concluding with a resolution that a select committee of seven be appointed to inquire if said communication was received by Senator Henderson, what is the legal character of the offense, and what penalty, if any, the House ought, in vindication of its own dignity, to inflict, as well as to what provisions of law are necessary to prevent the recurrence of the same wrongs, with power to send for persons and papers, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. GARFIELD objected to its reception.

The SPEAKER—The Chair is about to decide the question as to whether the resolution is or is not a question of privilege. In the opinion of the Chair, it is not a question of privilege. The wording of the resolution expressly shows that it is not. The charge is that the matter alleged is an infringement of the privilege of the Senate. It has not yet occurred in the recollection of the Chair that the House of Representatives has been recognized by the Senate as having charge of the protection of its privileges. If the privileges of a Senator be assailed, that body is competent to protect its own privilege, nor would the House consent that the Senate of the United States should assume to protect the privileges of the House. The Chair, therefore, does not think the resolution in its language presents a question of privilege.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Is there not another allegation in the resolution which does present a question of privilege?

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman from Wisconsin appeals from the decision of the Chair, the Chair will put the question to the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I do not appeal, but wish to call the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there is another clause in the resolution which does present a question of privilege, and that the resolution can be modified by striking out that part of it referring to the privileges of the Senate.

The SPEAKER—The Chair rules that this is not a question of privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD—I demand the regular order of business. That is the only way to stop it.

Mr. WOODWARD—I consent to the modification of the resolution by striking out that part in reference to the privilege of the Senate. It is not at all essential. If that be the only reason why the resolution is not a question of privilege, I will strike out that part of it.

Mr. GARFIELD—I demand the regular order of business.

Mr. LOAN—I desire to say that all the communications had by members of the House from the State of Missouri with the Senator of that State were had at his special instance and request, and the paper was submitted at his instance.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—So much the worse—ten times worse.

The SPEAKER—The question is not debatable. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has modified his resolution by striking out that part referring to infringement of the privileges of the Senate, and the Chair is of the opinion still that it is not a question of privilege. The nearest point to it that he can see is on page 38 of the digest, that of alleged corrupt combination. It does not appear from the resolution that any corrupt combination is charged upon members of the House. As to intercourse between them and their colleagues in the Senate, the Chair cannot assume that in order to make a question of privilege.

Mr. WOODWARD—Then I ask the unanimous consent of the House to offer the resolution.

Mr. UPSON and others objected.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of business. After some minutes, proceedings were interrupted by Mr. WOODWARD, who was understood to ask what the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Pile, meant by making gesticulations and grimaces in offensive manner—in a manner more worthy of the ring than of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER intimated to Mr. Woodward that his remark was not parliamentary. If the gentleman had a charge to make against a member of the House, he would have to make it in the usual form. The Chair did not see what the gentleman complains of.

Mr. PILE, who had walked to another part of the hall, said—I intended no insult or grimace or anything of the kind to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WOODWARD—The gentleman stood here making cabalistic signs. [Laughter.] As he belongs to a party that claims to have all the moral sense of decency in the country, I inquire what he means by standing on this floor in the presence of the Speaker and making these grimaces at me.

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman presents a question of privilege, the Chair will rule on it.

Mr. O'NEILL—Do such remarks go into the *Globe* as part of the transactions of this House?

considerable increase of the volume of our inconvertible paper money will shatter the public credit, paralyze industry, and oppress the poor, and that the gradual restoration of our ancient standard of value will lead us by the safest and surest path to national prosperity and the steady pursuits of peace.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial,

WASHINGTON, May 16—10 P. M.

There is far more indignation than despondency among Republicans to-night. The fact of having been sold out is too well known to excite controversy or admit of any denial. Last night thirty-six Senators were pledged to each other to vote for conviction on the eleventh article. The list did not include Grimes, Fessenden, Henderson, Trumbull or Van Winkle. There was no doubt of carrying it, if Anthony, Sprague, Ross and Willey would declare their intentions to vote for it and all of these did. There had been no special doubt regarding the first two, except what arose from these gentlemen not having expressed their opinions. When asked, they stated their intentions freely, and were found to be for conviction. Willey and Ross pledged themselves making up the thirty-six. The result showed Willey to have due regard to his promise and Ross to have violated it, and this violation caused the failure of impeachment. The Missouri men had some hope that when Henderson found that conviction on the eleventh article could be had by his vote, that he would give it, as he had particularly assured the Missouri delegation he would, but he also failed to keep his promise. More of the indignation of Republicans is being vented on Ross and Henderson than any other. Grimes has openly opposed it from the first. Neither he nor Fessenden have spent their time in trying to influence Senators in the matter. Mr. Trumbull has followed their example. Henderson had canvassed thoroughly and knew that he could secure conviction on the eleventh.

All that is said for Ross by the President's friends is that they were sure of him, and all that Republicans know is that he deceived them grossly. To those newspaper men who have defended him from charges of being bought, he has constantly conveyed the impression, in unmistakable terms, that he thought Andrew Johnson guilty. On Wednesday evening Senator Ross told your correspondent in conversation on the avenue, in presence of Senator Cattell, that he should vote guilty on the first, second, third and eleventh articles, and on Thursday evening in the Senate chamber that he should vote for the first, second and third; that he thought there was something in the 8th, and that he had no doubt of the President's guilt as charged in the eleventh article, though no evidence had been admitted to prove it. Later in the same evening he marked himself down on a list Senators were making up as for the first, second, third and eleventh.

Fowler and Ross are classed together in the reasons which influenced them, and the managers are to investigate the astounding charges freely made on all sides, and it is just to them both not to give these currency unless proved true. The Democrats are making charges against Henderson, and those also will go to the managers.

The day in the city has been one of very unusual excitement. All places of public resort were crowded immediately after breakfast. At midnight the result of the caucus last evening was known at all the hotels, and the names of the thirty-six pledged for conviction. The first story in the city, and heard in all parts at a very early hour, was that Mr. Ross had resolved to vote for acquittal. Senators were at the Capitol two hours earlier than usual, and the House was nearly all present at ten o'clock. Senators held a caucus in the President's room, which lasted till after eleven o'clock. A Senator was sent to talk with Ross, and reported that the stories regarding him must be unfounded, and Willey was as sure as any one; so it was resolved to take a vote, and to place the eleventh article first.

The Senate was called to order at 11:20, and the bill admitting Arkansas was reported from the Judiciary Committee. At noon the Court was opened. The galleries were crowded and perfectly still. The House was notified and nearly every member, together with delegations from the Southern States, came in upon the floor of the Senate. The managers were all at their places and all of the President's counsel, except Mr. Curtis. The Chief Justice was very much agitated and continued so throughout.

A motion was made to proceed at once to vote as ordered by the Senate, when Senator Fessenden rose in his place and suggested a postponement of the vote for half an hour, by which time Senator Grimes would be present. At this moment, however, Senator Grimes looking pale and feeble came into the door to the right of the Chief Justice and took a seat there.

On placing the eleventh article first the vote was intently watched, as it was to some degree a test, and when Ross and Willey, upon whose votes conviction depended, voted against bringing it forward, many gave up the case as lost. Those who knew Willey, at least, would keep his promise were not much troubled by the vote, it being carried by 34 to 19. The Secretary was directed to read the eleventh article first, and the Senate proceeded to vote upon it.

The Chief Justice called each Senator in succession, beginning as follows: "Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you, is Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of high misdemeanor as charged in this article?" Mr. Anthony rose when called and responded guilty. The galleries had been in suspense regarding his vote, and a well defined exclamation of relief ran over them at his response. Of the doubtful ones, Fowler next received the greatest attention. He rose, held on to his desk, was greatly embarrassed, and when he had responded, the Chief Justice was obliged to ask him which way he had voted. Henderson voted in a very spiteful and bitter manner, "not guilty." Sprague's decided "guilty" made a great impression throughout the chamber, and the Chief Justice appeared exceedingly annoyed.

The best thing in connection with the whole thing for Ross is the fact that all concurred in the opinion that he seemed to feel his shame. All knew that he was not voting as he conscientiously believed and had declared himself. Willey followed him within a few moments, and when he had voted all curiosity was ended and the result known.

As soon as the failure on this article was announced, Mr. Williams offered the caucus resolution to adjourn till the 26th inst. The Chief Justice taking the part of those who wished to force the Senate to a vote decided such a motion out of order. This the Senate overruled by 30 to 22, Mr. Sprague again voting against Mr. Chase. Finally the court adjourned till the 26th, by 32 to 21.

After the adjournment of the Court, the Senate had a spicy debate over the House resolution to adjourn over the Chicago Convention in which Henderson took a remark of Mr. Sumner that the President had been acquitted by one vote, to himself, and replied at some length, endeavoring to explain his position. The Senate finally refused to take recess.

In the House the managers, on motion of Mr. Bingham, were empowered to investigate all matters pertaining to the trial, and their investigation will go forward at once.

After adjournment a large number of Democrats and others of the President's friends, together with many notorious rebels, flocked to the White House, and the most hilarious reception of the season was had in the rooms which were thrown open to all comers. Washington rebels are out on all sides to night talking in the style that used to be heard after Union reverses.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1868.

The city has been alive for several days with reports concerning the movement for the formation of a new party, with the Chief Justice at its head. The course of Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull and Henderson has been generally referred to that movement—in fact, controlled by the shape they expected it to take. It can be stated that some of those Republican papers which have taken the position that in the minds of several prominent Senators, Senator Wade stood directly in the way of impeachment, have over-estimated that difficulty, and his prominence in connection with the future of the party has united several of those who do not like him in the new party move. So far as known, the first positive declaration of the Chief Justice in this matter was made on Thursday of last week to a committee from a Democratic organization in Philadelphia. The committee consisted of John Welsh, the Democratic candidate against Judge Kelley, and Assessor Frazier, a former Republican, who went into the Philadelphia Convention, subsequently "swung round the circle" with Johnson, and has since acted with the Democrats. They arrived in the city on Wednesday, and next day obtained an interview with Mr. Chase, when Frazer said:

"Mr. Chief Justice: We have called upon you as members of the Citizens' Conservative Association of Pennsylvania, of which Ex-Governor Johnston is President, for the purpose of consulting you in reference to the use of your name as the People's Conservative candidate for the Presidency. We believe, sir, that the mass of the American people are now looking to you as the man who is to lead us out of the great difficulties we are now in. The American people are now instinctively turning to you, that you may lead them to peace and national prosperity. We believe, Mr. Chief Justice, that with you as the standard bearer of all the people now in opposition to the radically revolutionary measures of the Republican party, we can sweep the country from ocean to ocean. We hope, sir, you will give this matter your favorable consideration, and will soon come to see that you can serve your country much more efficiently as President of the United States than in the office you now fill with so much dignity and ability."

To this the Chief Justice replied substantially as follows: "Gentlemen: I am personally gratified to meet you and make your acquaintance; nor am I less gratified for the kind feeling you express for me. But I must frankly say to you my position as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court forbids my entering in politics, and I am thus debarred, very properly so, from mingling in the politics of the day. But Chief Justice as I am, I feel I am the servant of the people, and should they call me to preside for four years over the destiny of our country, I doubtless would feel it my duty to comply. Understand me; I am no candidate for the office—an office that at best is anything but agreeable, and one that at present is especially vexatious and annoying."

To this the Committee replied: "But, Mr. Chief Justice, although you are not a candidate for the Presidency, and are doubtless averse to assuming so great a responsibility, yet, sir, if the people turn to you, as they certainly will, as their great deliverer, do you not feel that it would be your duty to help them? What we now want is peace and prosperity, a complete and permanent reconstruction of the South, for until we have the South restored, we can have no peace. Until we have accomplished a complete restoration of the States of the South the business interests of the country will continue disorganized and financial ruin will sooner or later be our doom."

The Chief Justice replied briefly that he was in the hands of the people. Although not desiring the Presidency, yet if the people called him to serve them in a higher and more arduous sphere, he would doubtless comply. He felt—perhaps no man more keenly—the deplorable condition of the country, and if there was anything he could do to restore confidence, to bring peace with all its blessings, and calm the passions of the people, that he would freely do.

The Committee, after an hour's interview, left expressing themselves as very highly pleased. They soon after called upon Senators Doolittle, Dixon, Norton and others, and consulted upon taking immediate steps to consolidate the conservative elements of the country upon the Chief Justice for the Presidency.

In this connection, it may be stated that some ten days since the Chief Justice stated to prominent Ohio politicians and ex-members of Congress that he intended to run as the Democratic candidate, provided he could secure a platform which would suit his views, but that if such Democrats as Seymour and Pendleton impressed their extreme views on it, he should then give up any design of working with that party, and run as an independent candidate.

Senator Fowler's Position.

The great embarrassment of Senator Fowler when he rose in his seat yesterday to vote on the Eleventh Article was, it seems, a matter of general remark in all parts of the house. Even by those around him he was understood to vote guilty and many of his friends believe for the moment he did so intend to vote.

Mr. Fowler's Record.

This morning the following appears regarding the course he took in January last in urging impeachment in the meeting of the Union Congressional Committee:

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 10, 1868.—A meeting of the Union Congressional Committee was held at the house of its Chairman, Senator Morgan, this evening. Present, Senators Morgan, Morrill, Thayer, Ferry, Corbett, and Fowler, and Representatives Schenck, Ames, Kelley, Broomall, Ela, Coburn, Hopkins, Hubbard, Windom and Clarke. Senator Morgan in the chair, Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary. General Schenck presented a report from the Executive Committee, which was adopted. Interesting and earnest remarks were made by Gen. Schenck, Senators Corbett, Chandler, Thayer, *Fowler*, Ferry and Morrill, and Representatives Ela, Kelley, Windom and Hopkins.

[*Extract from Minutes of Committee.*]

In the course of his remarks, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, without warrant of precedent by an allusion to Mr. Johnson by any of the speakers who had preceded him, introduced the question of his impeachment, and entered into an argument to demonstrate its necessity, and to show the responsibility of Congress for the sufferings of the Southern Union men and the murder of so many of them which he said would be continued as long as we failed to impeach and remove him. He opened this topic by saying that some of the gentlemen present had differed with him in their estimate of Mr. Johnson and judgment of his purposes, but that experience had probably satisfied them that he had been right. He said he had known him long and well, and let the defects of his character be what they may, he was plausible and unrelenting in his purpose, and had an extraordinary power for evil; that no relief could be given the Union men of the South till he should be impeached and removed. It was very well to send speakers and organizers among them, and to enlighten them on the questions of the day by distributing our publications among them, but that our labors would be ineffectual while Mr. Johnson continued to administer the laws; that he would, as President, be able to overthrow such governments as might be established, and that so long as we should fail to do our duty and impeach and remove him from office, we would be responsible for the sufferings and blood of the Union men of Tennessee and the unreconstructed States."

The foregoing embraces an extract from the minutes of the Committee, and my recollection of the tenor and phraseology of the remarks of Senator Fowler at the meeting of the tenth of January. Nor was their tenor exceptional, as with his intercourse with me he had frequently expressed the same views to me as well as to others in my presence.

WM. D. KELLEY.

We who were present also at the meeting referred to above concur with Judge Kelley in his account of what was said and argued there by Senator Fowler. Senator Fowler's idea, distinctly set forth and impressed on us, was that we could expect no restoration of peace to the country or enforcement of the laws without impeachment and the removal of Andrew Johnson from the Presidency.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
B. F. HOPKINS,
OAKES AMES,
J. H. ELA,
JOHN COBURN,
SIDNEY CLARKE,
C. D. HUBBARD,
THOMAS L. TULLOCK.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11:30 A. M., the galleries crowded and policemen standing in the aisles ready to suppress any demonstrations on the part of the audience. Gen. Dan Sickles was upon the floor engaged in conversation with Senator Ross. The Arkansas bill, as passed by the House, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee by Senator Trumbull without amendments, and was laid over until Monday, Mr. Hendricks giving notice of amendments. Some unimportant bills were introduced and various messages received from the House until 12 M., when the High Court was opened.

The Senate became perfectly still, and the occupants of the galleries ceased their conversations. The suspense became terrible, and shared in alike by both sides. The Chief Justice, in his silk robe of office, entered and took his seat as presiding officer of the Court of Impeachment, and directed the Sergeant-at-arms to make proclamation. Proclamation was made in the usual form, and the Secretary then proceeded to read the journal of the last day's proceedings in the case of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President.

When the reading was concluded, Mr. Edmunds called up the order heretofore submitted in the following words:

"*Ordered*, That the Chief Justice, in directing the Secretary to read the several articles of impeachment, shall direct him to read the eleventh article first, and the question shall be taken on that article and thereafter on the other ten successively as they stand."

Before taking it up Mr. Edmunds offered the following:

"*Ordered*, That the Secretary be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate sitting for the trial of the President on the articles of impeachment, are ready to receive them in the Senate chamber," which was adopted.

Senator Johnson inquired whether the order of the Senator in regard to the method of voting was debateable.

The Chief Justice replied it was not.

Mr. Johnson said he would like to make a remark on it, but Mr. Conness objected. The question was then put on taking up the order for action, and it was decided—yeas thirty four, nays nineteen. Senator Wade on this motion voted the first time, and in the affirmative.

Mr. Grimes was not present.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the order, and it was carried by the same vote, thirty-four to nineteen, as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Frelinghuysen,	Ramsey,
Cameron,	Harlan,	Sherman,
Cattell,	Howard,	Sprague,
Chandler,	Howe,	Stewart,
Conness,	Morgan,	Sumner,
Cole,	Morrill, Vt.;	Thayer,
Conkling,	Morton,	Tipton,
Corbett,	Nye,	Wade,
Cragin,	Morrill, Me.;	Williams,
Drake,	Patterson, N. H.;	Wilson,
Edmunds,	Pomeroy,	Yates.
Ferry,		

NAYS.

Bayard,	Henderson,	Ross,
Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Saulsbury,
Davis,	Johnson,	Trumbull,
Dixon,	McCreery,	Van Winkle,
Doolittle,	Norton,	Vickers,
Fessenden,	Patterson, Tenn;	Willey.
Fowler,		

While the vote was being taken the members of the House were announced, as at the bar of the Senate; and they entered, headed by Washburne, of Illinois.

Mr. Fessenden rose to make a motion to postpone the vote for an hour on account of the absence of Mr. Grimes, but on being informed that the Senator was in the Capitol, he did not make the motion. Mr. Grimes immediately afterwards came in and took a seat in one of the side aisles.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the order that the Senate now proceed to vote on the articles according to the rules of the Senate. Agreed to.

The Chief Justice rising said: "By direction of the Senate the Chief Justice desires to admonish citizens and strangers in the galleries, that absolute silence and perfect order is requested. It will be a subject of infinite regret if any violation of the order of the Senate will necessitate the execution of the further order, that the persons guilty of the disturbance be immediately removed."

Then addressing the Senators, the Chief Justice said: "Senators, in conformity to the order of the Senate, the Chief Justice will now proceed to take the vote on the eleventh article, as directed by the rule."

The eleventh article was read by the Clerk.

The first name on the roll, that of Senator Anthony

ator aforesaid in his judgment and decision in the impeachment now pending, and undetermine the Senate; therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to investigate the matter of the writing of said letter, the motive and purpose of said members in writing said letter, whether the same was written to corrupt or improperly influence the judgment and decision of said Senator, and what action the House ought to take with reference thereto, and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether it was a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER replied that the gentleman from Wisconsin had so presented it. After examining the paper, he said the gentleman did not directly charge corrupt purposes, but made use of the words of the letter; therefore, in the opinion of the Chair, as the letter did not embody any corrupt offer, it was not a question of privilege, but he would submit the question to the determination of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he was desirous that no members should be either exculpated or convicted, except as the facts might warrant.

Mr. BLAINE inquired whether it was in order to move that the paper be not received.

The SPEAKER replied it was not yet before the House.

After further proceedings, the House, by a party vote, yeas 28, nays 82, decided the paper did not present a question of privilege.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, asked leave to make a personal explanation, not exceeding five minutes.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Mr. WARD asked leave to introduce a resolution to recall from the Senate House joint resolution proposing a recess of Congress.

The SPEAKER said the time had expired.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, in behalf of his colleague from the Galena district, moved his colleague have leave of absence to travel in Europe and have his expenses paid, as during last summer.

The SPEAKER said leave of absence could be granted only on the request of the gentleman desiring it.

Mr. WASHBURNE reminded his colleague that he would attend to his own personal matters. He would not call on any Knight of the Golden Circle to shrive him.

Mr. ROSS hoped his colleague would take no offense. He had made the request in consideration of the onerous duties which have been on his colleague.

Mr. BENJAMIN said the resolution of Mr. ELDRIDGE not having been received as a question of privilege, an impression might ge abroad that the

up of the bill. If that were not done, he thought other business should be done, and was in any event opposed to adjournment.

The Senate finally refused to take up the Arkansas bill, 16 to 24, and agreed to adjourn from this evening until the 25th inst., by 23 to 19.

Mr. BUCKALEW rose to a privileged question, and spoke at considerable length, bitterly commenting on the proceedings of the House in reference to the Senate, saying the House had recently undertaken not only to protect the interest committed to them, the dignity and honor of them over the House, but also the interests which pertain to the Senate. If the House had any information affecting the character of Senators or the integrity of the proceedings in which the Senate has been engaged, it is their business to communicate its information to the Senate, and he took it for granted if such information had been conveyed, the Senate yet had enough of dignity to meet; and discharge all duties and obligations enjoined upon it by the Constitution. The only supposition which can be reasonably made relative to the purpose for which the record of the proceedings of the Senate is asked for by the House, was that it was for the purpose of investigation of the Senate and the influence by which this Senate has been affected. We are competent to vindicate ourselves; we are competent to preserve pure and unsullied the stream of public justice, as far as we are concerned, and for one I am disposed to uphold the dignity and rights of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER defended the House, and said the purpose for asking for these records supposed by the Senator existed only in his imagination.

During the debate Mr. SUMNER read an article from the New York *World*, proposing to buy votes of Senators on impeachment who had but a short time to serve.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that in view of its language, the request of the House could not be regarded as a mere question of courtesy.

The debate was continued at great length, participated in by Messrs. Doolittle, Sumner, Harlan, Fessenden, Dixon, Davis and others.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved that the Senate adjourn. Disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be till Thursday. Agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered a resolution as a substitute for the one pending, that the House of Representatives be requested to furnish to the Senate any information which has come to the House or managers relative to alleged improper or corrupt means used to influence the determination of the Senate sitting on the impeachment, in order that the Senate may take proper action thereon.

After further debate the CHAIR decided that Mr. Doolittle's resolution was not germaine to that under discussion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then modified his resolution that the Senate respectfully decline to furnish the information, and ask the House to furnish such facts as they may have touching the alleged improper influences, &c.

This was agreed to. The question was then taken on the pending resolution to furnish the House with the record of proceedings of the two last days of the impeachment trial. No quorum, yeas 19, nays 6.

Mr. CONNESS moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring in absentees.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought it would be more respectful to say requested.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then went in quest of absentees.

Mr. YATES thought they would have to wait all night to get a quorum, and therefore moved that the Senate adjourn. Two members voted in the affirmative and ten negative.

Mr. COLE was of opinion it would be impossible to get a quorum this evening.

Mr. SUMNER thought there was no further use sitting here, and at six o'clock the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced for reference:

Construing the act for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making foreigners who have been residents of the country fourteen years eligible to the Presidency.

For the construction of a Government telegraph under the direction of the Postoffice Department, between Washington and New York, and appropriating $75,000 therefor.

To amend the acts granting lands to Wisconsin and Iowa in aid of railroad structure.

Also, granting lands to in aid of a railroad from the Mississippi river to Yankton, on the Missouri river.

To amend the Constitution of the United States by declaring vacant the offices of all Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States who hold office eight years, successors to the first named to be elected by joint convention of Congress, who shall prescribe the mode of election or appointing of Judges of inferior courts.

To amend the Homestead laws by providing that parties who procure the cancellation of abandoned homestead entries shall have the first right to enter the land.

Joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature in favor of a grant of lands for the improvement of Osage river.

Memorial of the Iowa Legislature that postmasters be made agents for the distribution of revenue stamps.

Mr. EGGLESTON offered a resolution providing for a select committee to investigate the circumstances connected with the recent letter of the Missouri Representatives to Senator Henderson, and whether it was written to corrupt or improperly influence his decision. Mr. EGGLESTON said he introduced the resolution at the request of the Missouri members, and desired not to be appointed on the committee.

Mr. PAINE moved to table the resolution. Rejected, 15 against 83.

The resolution was then adopted, and the SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Scofield, Lawrence, of Ohio, Eldridge, Coburn and Ferris the committee.

Mr. BOYCE introduced a resolution that whereas, the managers of impeachment have been by resolution of the House converted into a Committee to investigate whether improper or corrupt influences have been used to affect the determination of Senators on the subject, etc.; therefore,

Resolved, That the Speaker be instructed to appoint two additional members of said Committee of investigation from those members of the House who voted against impeachment.

The House, by 28 to 68, refused to consider the resolution.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the condition of the Custom House and Postoffice at Toledo.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of $7,200,000 to carry out the treaty for the purchase of Alaska.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, presented a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. MORGAN, declaring the country alluded to of no value to the United States, and that it is inexpedient to appropriate money for its purchase. The bill and reports were ordered printed, Mr. BANKS giving notice that he would not ask action before the second week in June.

Mr INGERSOLL made a brief personal explanation relative to certain paragraphs in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* and *Herald*, to the effect that he (Ingersoll) followed Trumbull and Fowler on the impeachment question. He said a proposition was made in the Illinois delegation to send a letter to Mr. Trumbull with a view to influencing his vote for conviction, or to his withholding it if he could not vote for conviction. He [Ingersoll] and three others objected, viewing such action as improper. He voted for impeachment, and had never seen reasons to change his views. He did not know what Trumbull's views were, for he never had a consultation with him. He had not adopted Trumbull's opinions, nor those of any other senator, and so far as outside pressure was concerned, he knew nothing about it. There was absolutely nothing in the stories.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a preamble that the House having in bad judgment and hot haste passed a resolution on and adopted articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, and it having been abundantly proven there was no cause or plausible pretext; therefore,

Resolved, That the managers be instructed forthwith to withdraw said suit.

The SPEAKER ruled the question not privileged, as the question reflects upon the House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requesting the Senate to send to the House an official copy of the last two days' proceedings of the court of impeachment.

An excited debate sprung up, in the course of which Mr. STEVENS said he had no accusation to make against the Senator, but that there had been somewhere a deep damnation, no one could doubt, and he wanted an opportunity to see who was guilty and who was not.

Mr ROSS I ask the gentleman whether Senators would have been justified in perjuring themselves to secure the conviction of the President?

Mr. STEVENS—Well, Sir, I don't think it would hurt them much.

Mr. WOODWARD, alluding to the remarks of Mr. Stevens, said the desire seemed to be to influence the Senate how to vote, and he characterized the effort as disgraceful and indecent.

Mr. SCHENCH said the word indecent came with bad grace from a gentleman who had said Congress was of so fragmentary a nature that it could not properly prefer articles of impeachment and the Senate was not a proper body to try them. He referred to the matter because at the time Woodward made that remark about Congress, he had prepared a resolution for expulsion, and was only prevented from offering it because he understood some one else proposed to do so.

Mr. WOODWARD asked leave to reply. It was refused, and the resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

At 2:30 P. M. the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYNARD insisted on the reading of the bill at length, which the Clerk proceeded to do; but on motion to dispense with further reading, no quorum voted, and the committee rose and reported the fact to the House. On calling the roll 104 members answered, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the House again went into committee, and the reading of the bill was resumed and continued about half an hour.

Finally, the committee rose and Mr. LOUGHRIDGE introduced a preamble and joint resolution on the subject of the treaty of purchase with Russia, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HIGBY introduced a bill to aid the San Francisco and Humboldt Company to construct a railroad from San Francisco to towns on the Humboldt. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked to be and was excused from service on the Select Committee appointed today in reference to the letter to Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and Mr. BURR was appointed in his place.

A message was received from the Senate, at 4 o'clock, announcing that the Senate had agreed to the concurrent resolution for a recess, to take effect from to-day.

The SPEAKER stated that the question would be on agreeing to the amendment of the Senate, striking out Saturday and inserting to-day.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn.

The vote on that motion was being taken, when Mr. BUTLER moved across the hall to his seat, saying in a hurried and anxious manner, "withdraw that motion; don't adjourn."

Mr. ASHLEY thereupon withdrew his motion.

Mr. BUTLER informed the Chair that he had a privileged motion to submit.

The SPEAKER stated that there was now a privileged motion before the House on concurring in the amendment of the Senate to the resolution for recess.

Mr. BUTLER said he desired to state reasons why the House should concur. He remarked that in the investigation with which the managers were charged, it might become necessary and it was now necessary to have action of the House in compelling the attendance of witnesses. For that reason it will be quite necessary that the House should be in session to enforce its process. There have been, I have authority to say, acts of recusancy on the part of witnesses that came very near making it necessary to have them brought before the House, and there has been by one or two witnesses such a desire manifested to escape from investigation that I think it necessary to have the House in session. I am now instructed by the managers to report a resolution for the purpose of bringing before them a witness who has refused to obey the order of the House.

Mr. ROBINSON—I rise to a question of order. I object to all this. [Cries of order.]

The SPEAKER—The gentleman himself is out of order. The gentleman from Massachusetts has not transgressed the rule. He has limited himself to reasons why the House should not adjourn.

After further debate Mr. ALLISON moved that the concurrent resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to without discussion, and the Senate was notified of the fact.

Mr. BUTLER then offered a resolution reciting that Charles Wooley, of Cincinnati, had been subpœnaed to appear before the managers, and had, in contempt of the powers of the House, left the city, and directing that a warrant be issued commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and have him before the bar of the House to answer to contempt of its authority. The reading of the subpœna and its indorsements showed it was signed not by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk of the House, but was signed by Mr. Bingham, Chairman, and attested by the Clerk of the Managers; also, that it was served on witness at Willard's Hotel at 4 o'clock yesterday.

Mr. HOWARD made a point of order on the fact that the subpœna was not signed by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and said that all subpœnas to be legal so that the person could be brought to the bar of the House under them, had by uniform usage of the House to be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

After the matter had been discussed at considerable length, seriously and facetiously, by Messrs. BUTLER, ROBINSON and others, on the assurance of Mr. STEWART that the alleged recusant witness had really only gone to Baltimore, had returned, was now at Willard's Hotel, and had no intention of disobeying the subpœna, Mr. BUTLER withdrew his resolution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarking that the objection to a recess having thus been removed, he would move to suspend the rules so as to take up again the concurrent resolution for a recess.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and then, at a quarter before five o'clock, adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 16—2:45 P. M.

The Missouri delegation has prepared the following address to the Radical Union men of Missouri: "Impeachment has failed on one article, and the final result is in doubt, but the cause of loyalty, freedom and right has not failed, nor is it in doubt. The country looks anxiously to the patriots who stood by it in war. Be firm and united. Advance the Union standard to the front. Organize instantly and thoroughly. Spare neither time, labor nor means. Trust no doubtful men. You can thus help to convert disaster into victory, and can bring glory out of Missouri's humiliation. Do it. [Signed]

"C. D. DRAKE, B. F. LOAN,
"C. A. NEWCOMB, J. F. BENJAMIN,
"WM. A. PILE, J. McCLURG,
"J. J. GRAVELY, GEO. W. ANDERSON.
"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1868."

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE CONVENTION—GRANT NOMINATED.

The Republican National Convention assembled in the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, Wednesday, and at 12:30 P. M., was called to order by Governor WARD, of New Jersey, Chairman of the National Executive Committee. General CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri, was called to preside temporarily. When the States were called for Committeemen on credentials, the Southern States were omitted, when the point was raised that they were entitled to representation, which the Convention by vote sustained and the States were called. Preliminaries for a permanent organization were then arranged, after which the Convention took a recess.

ON the re-assembling of the Convention, the Committee on Organization reported the name of JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, for Permanent Chairman, which was unanimously indorsed.

After the organization was completed, the action of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention in the nomination of GRANT for President was reported by a Committee of that body, and on motion was made a part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Governor BROWN, of Georgia, who declared himself a reconstructed rebel, next addressed the Convention, after which the Committees on Credentials and Order of Business reported, and the Convention adjourned for the day.

As we go to press (Thursday noon) the Convention has unanimously nominated GRANT for President.

THE NEW SENATORS.

It has been intimated that the purpose of the House, in passing the bills for the admission of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, is to secure the votes of the new Senators for impeachment. It is not expected that the Senate will act promptly on these bills; but, if they should, it would be manifestly improper to attempt to get the new Senators to vote upon the remaining articles. The New York *Tribune* alluding to this matter, justly remarks:

> "There may be those who deem it wise and well to admit Senators from the reconstructed States and force a verdict of Guilty by their votes; but we cannot concur. It might have been well to defer the Impeachment until those States should be represented in the Senate; but, having initiated it, we think it would not do to admit new Senators to vote upon it after the testimony was taken and the argument closed."

There is another and much more important phase of the impeachment case, in connection with the admission of Senators from the reconstructed States. It is intimated in our dispatches from Washington, that a new article may be prepared by the managers, which will necessitate a new trial, and with the Southern Senators as members of the Court, the chances are that ANDREW JOHNSON would not again be able to "influence" enough Republican votes to secure his acquittal.

ADJOURNING—QUITE TIME.

Our neighbors in Ohio have an opportunity of judging as to the comparitive cheapness and efficiency between Republican and Democratic governments. Last fall the State went Democratic, and great things were predicted of the usefulness and economy of the present legislative body. The *per diem* of the Democratic Legislature of Ohio is $920 72 for each day; and as the solons intend to sit thirty-nine days more toward the close of the year, the total cost to the State of the *per diem* will amount to $159,293 73, rather a large bill for *per diems* for one season. It is carefully estimated that one year's legislation will cost Ohio the sum of $214,878 63. The cost last year of Republican legislation was $93,844 88; the balance in favor of Republican government being $121,033 75. The first year of a Democratic Legislature in Ohio gives one hundred and seventy-three days of legislation, while last year only one hundred and five days were expended in legislation. Our neighbors will find Democratic Legislatures very expensive, if this one is a fair sample.

The great complaint all over Ohio is that the Legislature grind out laws that have little sense in their construction. The three memorable laws of the session, as far as it has gone, are "the Visible Admixture Bill," disfranchisement of soldiers at Dayton Soldiers' Home, and other places, and the disfranchisement of the students at colleges and schools. Looking through the work of the Ohio Legislature for the 173 days that they have sat, we do not find any other acts that call for notice. What the Solons of Ohio want to sit other 39 days for in the Fall, we cannot understand. There must be in the body a great number of lame ducks, to whom the *per diem* is of consequence, or they would not thus trifle with time. The adjournment of the wonderful men at Columbus is the cause for much merriment in the Ohio papers, and the figures and facts we have presented will show cause why the people should be merry at the blundering crew, who have taken nearly seventy days more already than was consumed last year to do worse than nothing, without counting the cost, and who intend (D. V.) to sit 39 days more in the Fall. We wish we could write their epitaph for the year, but that, with the 39 days in store, is impossible. Could we do so, we might say in parody:

Here *lies* Ohio Legislature,
Whose word no man relies on,
That done very many foolish things,
But scarcely e'er a wise one.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

When a man seeks a situation removed a trifle from the pursuits of artisans, mechanics or day laborers, he is generally prepared with references and proofs of ability. A clerkship cannot be obtained until an employer is satisfied of the ability of the applicant. In this country we pride ourselves on the "eternal fitness of things." Men may perform eccentric gyrations, but if there be anything in them, they come out right at last. We pride ourselves also on our capability to "do anything that comes along;" but there are often great mistakes made. If a man wanted his watch repaired, he would not take it to the village blacksmith; if he wanted a fine piece of dentistry, he would not go to a bricklayer. We should not employ a clerk to keep our accounts until we were satisfied that he understood arithmetic and book-keeping perfectly.

Applied to the United States civil service, all the reasoning used is abortive. As corporations are said to have noses to be pulled and eyes to blacken without fear of libel, so men are taught to believe that Government offices are fair fields for plunder. No questions were asked as to their fitness before appointment, and the commonly accepted proverb is, "let us make hay while the sun shines." By reason of the easy way to Government employment, the land is filled with office-seekers. They are like the frogs of Egypt; they spawn everywhere; and because of the host of plunderers the land mourneth.

Every great reform has a special champion, and Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, has taken charge of this much needed reform. In the Thirty-Ninth Congress the bill received a blow that caused its disappearance, but it has risen again, and a bill now before the House of Representatives seeks to introduce that much needed reform, civil service examinations.

The bill in the Thirty-ninth Congress was said to be too Utopian in its character. Representatives killed it with kindness. It was crucified with dulcet tones; for perhaps the Representatives remembered the promises they had made on behalf of people who had helped them to obtain their seats, and who, if such a measure passed, would have to be content to be janitors to city councils rather than occupy positions of importance.

If Mr. JENCKES's bill sought to introduce a new feature into governments, it would be worth an argument as to its appropriateness. Mr. JENCKES does nothing of the kind. He is fortified by the examples of England, France and Prussia, in which countries if a man is a candidate for a government appointment, he must pass an examination. Is this too much? Assuredly not. If a man will quarter himself upon the funds of the government, if he will be a tax consumer instead of a producer of wealth, let the wealth of his intellect show that he is deserving of an appointment.

In European countries where civil examinations are strict, honesty in officials is the rule and roguery the exception, for the machinery of government is so fenced with safeguards, the examinations so severe before the situations can be obtained, and the punishment so exemplary in cases of defalcation, that men are considered little short of madmen who will risk reputation, all, for paltry stealings.

The bill now before the House of Representatives proposes to create a department of the civil service. It proposes a board of examiners, five in number, consisting of the Vice President and four commissioners, whose term of office is to be five years. The salary of the commissioners is stated at $5,000 yearly. There is also to be a subordinate board to be nominated by the commissioners, and all candidates for civil service employment *must* be examined by the commissioners or subordinate board. Each applicant for examination must pay a fee of five dollars, and each person recommended for employment a fee of ten dollars, It opens the avenues of Government employment to all American citizens, without distinction as to sex or color. The boldest phase of the bill is the proposition that the present holders of Government situations shall appear before the board of examiners, and if found incompetent be discharged.

'Tis a sweeping measure, truly; it strikes at the very root of the evil of the country; it aims a fierce blow at the tribe of office seekers, and the Fortieth Congress can immortalize itself by adopting it. We may at an early day, follow the bill closely in its details, and show the workings of similar measures in the countries to which we have alluded.

The examinations should be especially adapted to the office that the applicant proposes to fill. Take, for instance, a postmaster, who handles letters from all countries; who has to answer all kinds of inquiries, from people of all nations! Who will say that a strict examination in geography, history, mathematics, English, German and French is too much for a postmaster? And, then, the situation should be given irrespective of the caprice of an individual, and retained by special arrangement for a certain time or during good behavior. It may be that in another article we may point out how the evil influences of rings may be avoided; how it would be impossible for an illiterate Congressman, who prided himself on knowing the ropes, to juggle with the patronage; for the result of a competitive examination to enter the civil service would, in a short time, so influence Congress for good that ability to discharge legislatorial functions would rise in a corresponding ratio to the ability demanded in the civil service.

Here, then, is a fine field for the display of legislative wisdom. The manufacturers in convention at Cleveland last winter, fully recognized the importance of an examination for the civil service. They deplored the injudicious selection of officers, and presented in their memorial to Congress the necessity for a change. Mr. JENCKES must not grow weary. If the Fortieth Congress should deem the bill too pure, the author must persevere; and the press, desiring the good of the nation, will endeavor to get the outside pressure up to a point that will force law makers to act in the matter.

SIX reconstructed States are now at the door of Congress, asking for admission. These are Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia. Bills have passed the House of Representatives to re-admit these States—leaving only Virginia, Mississippi, Florida and Texas to be provided for. The bills for admission require that the constitutional regulation as to the right of suffrage shall never be changed so as to deprive any citizen of the franchise on account of race or color. As the bills just passed by the House will ultimately be passed by the Senate, and whether vetoed or not become laws of the republic, it is important to bear this provision in mind. The Senators from Arkansas are already elected, as well as the Representatives, and if that State were admitted now the completion of reconstruction could be signalized at once, so far as it is concerned. In the other five States Congressmen have been elected, a large majority of whom are Republicans, but as yet no Senators have been chosen.

A SUIT in equity has been commenced by one CHARLES BROWN and others against the Philadelphia Councils, Aldermen and City Commissioners to restrain them from carrying out the registry law enacted by the late Legislature. The case is to come before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg on the 27th inst., and it will be argued by FURMAN SHEPPARD, HENRY M. PHILLIPS, GEORGE W. BIDDLE and WM. L. HIRST, Esqs., upon the part of the plaintiff. At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Republican Executive Committee, the management of the case for the defense was placed in the hands of District Attorney MANN. Mr. MANN has associated with himself WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE, Esq.

Senator Van Winkle.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have this moment read in your valuable paper an extract from the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, charging Senator Van Winkle with the basest ingratitude to the Republican party in voting against impeachment. Sir, I care not what may be the political position of Senator Van Winkle, the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, or the paper in which this extract is found, but I do ask, in the name of the eternal principles of justice, what the question of gratitude to party has to do with the sworn duty of a Senator sitting upon a trial in the highest court known to the Constitution of the country.

Respectfully submitted,
PAUL BAGLEY, Missionary.

Aliaska.

Accounts in regard to the climatic, agricultural, geographical and other conditions of Aliaska, differ so very widely that one scarcely knows what to believe. Cassius M. Clay has asserted that "the territory is worth at least fifty millions of dollars," and that "its mines, ports, furs, fisheries, etc., are of untold value, while its fields will produce many grains, even wheat." Mr. Clay has never been "there," and his glowing descriptions are perhaps much less reliable than those of Mr. George Davidson, of the United States coast survey, who, with seven assistants, examined the country scientifically. He reports that neither wheat nor any other cereals grow in Aliaska, and that it is very doubtful whether they would succeed; that not a mine, even of coal, much less of iron, gold or silver, is worked there, and that all the attempts of his geologist to find coal and iron were failures; that the "ports" are full of insecurity and danger, and that the much lauded harbor of New Archangel (Sitka) should be abandoned for a better one in a wholly unsettled region; and that the furs, of whose richness and abundance we have heard so much, are rapidly disappearing, and the fur bearing animals are already extremely scarce. Mr. Davidson records that "at our different stations we attempted to obtain the temperature of the earth three feet below the surface, but never penetrated a foot before the hole was filled with water."

So immense a disproportion of moisture produces a vegetation almost peculiar to Aliaska. Nearly the whole extent of the country, as seen by our naturalists, is covered with sphagnum from one to two feet in depth. This "sphagnum" is a thick moss, forming a soft cushion into which the traveler sinks at least to his boot top at every step. "Even on the steepest hill-sides," says Mr. Davidson, "this carpet is saturated with water, and renders progress through it very slow and difficult." One fact seems well established—that there is no drought in that country. In three months spent by our explorers in Aliaskan waters—from August to November—they saw the sun less than one day in seven. Eighty-five inches of rain fell annually—just twice the average of the Island of Great Britain.

Cruelty to Animals.

If our domestic animals were gifted with speech, what tales of cruelty, oppression and suffering they could tell! "Man's inhumanity to man" is great; but it is nothing compared with the misery which he either ignorantly or wantonly inflicts upon dumb animals—and especially those which contribute most to his comfort. Every one has, at times, witnessed acts of the most heartless cruelty towards the horse, the mule, the ox, the cow, and other domestic animals, but it is only when persons set themselves to watch offenders that they ascertain the real extent to which the wrong is practiced. In New York during the month of April, through the exertions of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, convictions were had in a dozen cases, and the fines amounted to one hundred and forty dollars. Some of the offenses consisted in driving horses with running sores, working lame and sick horses, depriving animals of necessary food, packing calves and sheep too closely in wagons, etc. In Massachusetts a more stringent law upon the subject has just been passed and signed by the Governor. Every person who shall overdrive, overwork, overload, torture, torment, or fail to provide with proper food, drink, and shelter any animal, is to be punished by a maximum fine of $250, end by an imprisonment not exceeding one year. The statute is so drawn as to include not only the actual perpetrator of the cruelty, but also the person who shall authorize or permit the torture to be inflicted. Animals unfit for work from age, disease or physical disability are also protected. The transportation of cattle in an inhuman manner is forbidden, and railroad companies are directed after keeping the animals confined for twenty-eight hours, to unload the stock for rest, water and feeding for a period of five hours. The necessity for such a law is sufficiently apparent to the friends of the brute creation, who are now striving to relieve the sufferings of dumb animals, and it is to be hoped that their next appeal for aid from the Pennsylvania Legislature may not be listened to without a favorable response.

The Central Park.

The annual report of the Central Park Commissioner, of New York, for the year 1867, shows the total cost of the Park, up to the 1st of January, 1868, to be about $10,000,000. The interest on this, at six per cent., is $600,000, added to the outlay for its maintenance, say $250,000, makes the sum of $850,000, or $1 per head for every man, woman and child of the population, the price of the luxury of having 843 acres of land, laid out in walks, drives, grass, flowers, trees, shrubbery, lakes—in short, everything that is beautiful in nature. The number of Sunday visitors, of whom this class constitutes a large portion, is, at certain seasons of the year, as many as 160,000; while the vehicles, each of which contains two or more passengers, amount on the same days to from 25,000 to 35,000. This shows that the park is emphatically the people's pleasure ground; and how nobly they prove themselves worthy to enjoy it, is manifest from the further fact that out of the eight millions who availed themselves of its privileges during the past year, only one arrest was made for breaking shrubs and flowers. Indeed, only 127 arrests were made altogether, and of these fifty-seven were for fast driving, and two of insane persons; thus proving that less than one in a million of the foot passengers conducted themselves with other than the greatest propriety. Every populous city should have a park, at whatever cost. It improves the morals, invigorates the physical system, relaxes the overtaxed brain and muscle, and is one of the most efficient means which can be devised for elevating and refining the masses.

Senator Van Winkle.

Senator Van Winkle, in company with those other recreant Senators who went over body and soul to Andrew Johnson, are reaping the reward of their treachery in the just indignation of their misrepresented and betrayed constituents. The Wheeling, (West Virginia,) *Intelligencer*, devotes over a column to Senator Van Winkle, from which we extract the following:

> To all his other offences Mr. Van Winkle has added the blackest ingratitude. It was the party upholding the great Cause which he now stabs like an assassin, that gave West Virginia leave to place two men on the floor of the United States Senate; and the spokesman of that party who plead for us then and there was Benjamin F. Wade. Now our loyal Representatives at Washington are overwhelmed with the reproaches of the Republicans in both Houses, whose confidence in West Virginia loyalty is almost destroyed. But for these men five years ago, West Virginia would to-day be but an outlying province of ruined old Virginia, governed like her by the sword. Yet Van Winkle had scarcely warmed his seat in the Senate before he began to show his antipathy to their principles, and his hatred to the men who alone have ever befriended us. But the crowning act of treachery and malignity was reserved for this crisis, chosen by him and his coadjutors with a belief that the life of the organization they sought to destroy might be taken at a single blow. Whatever men may say of Fessenden or Grimes, or any one else, their conduct is as fair as the sun compared with that of Van Winkle, who seems to have been dead to every sentiment of honor or gratitude or duty to his people and his friends.

The Pope.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns from a correspondent at Rome, that the Pope has lately given several general audiences to foreigners, receiving a thousand and fifteen hundred at a time. He has also delivered several discourses, two of which contained political allusions. In the first he spoke of the evils inflicted on the Church by certain rulers, the Herods and Pilates of the day, while the tendency of events was to expand and magnify the Holy See, bringing all men and all countries round the tomb of St. Peter. In the second discourse the Holy Father distressed his audience by his melancholy presentiments, and by reminding them that as David, though attended by a band of faithful and devoted friends, could not be saved from exile and the life of a fugitive, so the affection borne to himself by a few faithful Catholics could not preserve him from the trials which Heaven had still in store for him. This mysterious language was thought to have been inspired by unfavorable communications from foreign Governments. It is said that a message from Paris advises the immediate armament of the fortifications of Rome, and authorizes the transport of eighty pieces of French artillery from Civita Vecchia should the guns in Rome be inadequate for the purpose.

Agriculture in Ireland.

It appears from some statistical returns in respect to agricultural products in Ireland that that unhappy country is experiencing a rapid decay in these particulars. The following figures for 1867 show a decrease of some 54,287 acres in the land under cultivation. The most marked decrease is noticeable under the head of potatoes—48,000 acres; oats 39,000, and wheat 38,000. On the other hand, there is an increase in hay of 56,000 acres. Of the estimated produce per statute acre, there is a most glaring decrease of 2.5 tons in the yield of flax, and 1.1 tons in the yield of cabbages. A decrease in the total produce is shown in wheat, 79,000 quarters; barley 1,300 quarters; rye 490 quarters; mangold-wurtzel 11,500 tons; cabbages 156,000 tons, and flax 5,500 tons. An increase is shown of 150,000 quarters in oats, and 87,000 in barley; 78,800 tons in potatoes, and 123,000 in turnips; hay 191,000 tons. The number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1867 was 81,700, being a decrease of 19,200 compared with 1866. The number of males who emigrated in 1867 was 45,300 less than in 1866; the females amounting to 35,800, being a decrease of 4,700.

Peace in Europe.

The prospect of the continued peace in Europe has of late greatly increased. In France the government itself has made every effort to promote a return of public confidence in this respect. It has reiterated the assurances of its pacific intentions in the official and semi-official press, as well as sent down Ministers like M. Baroche to make peace speeches in the provinces, and afterwards telegraphed their words all over the country. The effect has been, certainly, to remove all fears on that subject for the present; although, owing to the mysterious character of him who rules the destinies of France, and the perils of personal government, every one feels that it is impossible to rely with confidence upon a very distant future. But France will not, at all events, go to war until her new military organization is completed. Upon that point there is a general agreement. But whether the armaments in preparation are meant really for defensive purposes only, as is now so loudly proclaimed, or are destined to face a struggle which is regarded in the end as inevitable, is a doubt which will long hang like a mill-stone upon the commercial and industrial enterprise as well as the financial prosperity of the country.

Freaks of a Bullet.

Despite the vast army of men who have been wounded by the bullet, but not killed, the case of young Prince Alfred, who was shot the other day by a Fenian in Australia, is so singular that it deserves special mention. The ball, according to the *Medical Press and Circular*, entered the back half an inch from the spine, and if it had taken the course, which in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand it would have taken, it could not have avoided piercing the heart, lung, diaphragm and intestines, as it started in a downward direction. But it seems to have struck a rib—the ninth—glanced off and traversed a distance of twelve and a half inches on the outside of the rib, lodging finally under the skin of the abdomen. This is a very remarkable instance of the curious freaks of bullets, and, considering the popularity and fine character of the Prince, together with the unpopularity and bad habits of his eldest brother, may be one involving most important circumstances hereafter.

REFERRING to English and American journalism, a London letter writer says: There is no great enterprise in journalism with us now. I am very much disposed to believe that it costs more to produce a first class daily paper in New York than in London. It would be curious to compare the expenses of the two newspapers called the *Times*. Perhaps Englishmen would be very much astonished to find that American proprietors can be as liberal towards the public as the managers of newspapers in their own country.

AMONG the many rumors flying in Washington, is one to the effect that a Chase organ is to be started there, and that George Alfred Townsend is to be the editor.

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD

Important Meeting in Canonsburg---The Terms of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad---$300,000 to be Subscribed by People Along the Route---Meetings to be Held in Pittsburgh and Other Places.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Canonsburg on Saturday last, in the interest of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, Colonel William Hopkins presiding.

M. B. Brown, Esq., from the committee appointed to consult with the Pennsylvania Railroad managers, made a verbal report, and submitted the following:

> PA. RR. CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
> Philadelphia, May 8, 1868.
>
> M. B. BROWN, ESQ.—Dear Sir: In answer to your note of the 6th inst., I will state that I believe that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will agree to furnish the balance of the means required to finish the road of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company, between Mansfield and Washington, on the bonds of said company, provided the citizens of Allegheny and Washington counties, interested in the construction of the road, will secure the right of way and real estate necessary to operate the line free of charge, and subscribe for and pay up as required by the directors for grading the road, three hundred thousand dollars, of the capital stock, of the Chartiers Valley Railway Company.
>
> Yours, very respectfully,
> J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

The money subscribed is to be in four payments, running through one year, as the road progresses. The road would be put under contract as soon as the amount was subscribed. Mr. Brown said the whole question then was simply this: the people along the line and in the two counties, the interested parties must come up and subscribe and raise this amount and thus show a willingness to have the road, and his word for it, the cars would be running on the road in twelve months or less.

Maj. Ewing made a brief speech heartily indorsing the offer of the Pennsylvania Company, and concluding as follows:

> "Do not then stand back and allow this chance to escape. Let us graduate the subscriptions from $5 to $20,000. Let us have some who will give $20,000; some who will give $10,000, and so on until the whole amount is raised. Let us have active canvassers. This is the last effort, and unless successful now, unless we do something now, we may never see our road finished."

Wm. McKennan, Esq., followed in an earnest speech in behalf of the completion of the road, giving facts and figures to prove its great value to the farmers and others along the line. Mr. McKennan concluded as follows:

> "And now this is the last opportunity, (for reasons now in our possession, and others which he could not disclose,) which we will very likely ever have to complete this road. With near and good markets within their grasp; with large increase in value of their property staring them in the face; with all the conveniences attaching to good railroad facilities, ready to be enjoyed, after all this, if the people do not now put forth their hands, and willingly secure their great benefits, let them forever hold their peace. No one could be blamed but themselves. He felt, however, that our people were not so stupid as to allow this last and precious opportunity to be fritted away by inaction. But in order to succeed, a united and earnest and public spirited effort was demanded."

Further remarks were made by Colonel Hopkins, M. B. Brown, Hon. Wm. Montgomery, Boyd Crumrine, Esq., General McNary, Dr. Thomas McKennan, Wm. McDaniel, Craig Ritchie, J. D. Braden, and other influential citizens.

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the meeting, to ask the Mayor of Pittsburgh to call a public meeting in the city with a view of obtaining stock and co-operation in the building of the Chartiers Valley Railroad. The chair appointed as this committee, M. B. Brown, Wm. McKennan, and Wm Montgomery.

Mr. Brown also moved as follows: That David J. Rogers, Col. Jas. B. Glenn and Thos. Gamble, be the committee from Bridgeville to the river, to obtain stock, release of right of way and call public meetings in Allegheny county. That G. Neel, J. Murray, Walter Foster and David J. Rogers be the committee from Bridgeville to the Washington county line, whose duties shall be the same as those of the above mentioned committee.

Similar committees were appointed for Washington county, as follows. For Washington, Hon. Wm. Montgomery and Major John H. Ewing. From Washington to Canonsburg—south side of the creek, Robt. Lutton and Thomas Munce; north side, Jonathan Allison, and Alex. McConnell, Jr. From Canonsburg to Allegheny county line, Wesley Greer and D. C. Houston.

The citizens of Washington county seem to be fully aroused to the importance of a determined effort now, and we hope they will receive encouragement from the capitalists of Allegheny county. The young men of Canonsburg have started a subscription paper, and have already secured a handsome sum. Other localities will do likewise, and we should not be surprised if the required sum would be subscribed within a month.

Meeting at Washington on Tuesday.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1868.

A mass meeting of the friends of the Chartiers Valley Railroad met here this evening. It was called to order by the Hon. John Ewing, Sr., on whose motion Dr. F. J. Lemoyne took the chair. Mr. Ewing stated the object of the meeting, after which Messrs. Ewing, Grier, Montgomery, Reed and Braden delivered brief addresses. The speakers demonstrated the great necessity of the road and the advantages to be derived from it by both town and country. They made a statement of facts, which were learned by the Committee appointed to wait on the Directors of the Pennsylvania Central, viz: that it would cost $800,000 to build the road; that if the citizens along the road would show that they were in earnest and wanted a road, by raising $300,000, the Pennsylvania Central would furnish $500,000, and go to work right away; that one quarter of the citizens' subscriptions are to be paid when the road was one-quarter done; one-half when one-half done; three-quarters when three-quarters done, and the total when finished.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one and showed the people are in earnest. One speaker stated that he had good authority for stating that if the present effort will not build the road, they would never have another chance to make one.

I think from indications that the money will be raised and the road built, for it is now or never. Several energetic committees were appointed to wait on the citizens along the line of the road and adjoining county and procure subscriptions. A good round sum was raised at the meeting—enough to send the people home to their beds to dream of the iron horse and a short trip to Pittsburgh. J. S. S.

POLITICAL.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: With every hour the demand increases that those Senators who, from whatever cause, proved unequal to the emergency on Saturday, be officially read out of the party at Chicago. The Republican organization owes it to itself to expel from its communion promptly those faltering leaders, whom the people have spontaneously repudiated. We can lose nothing by cutting them off. Saturday was an illustration which their presence gives to the party. But, at all events, lose or win, we do not want political association with this clique.

General Franklin Pierce, who was at one time President of the United States, has written a long letter, formed of inconsequential sentences of large and imposing words, on the Democratic situation. The occasion which has called forth this profound effort is the approaching National Convention at New York. This statesman sagely, and with solemn definiteness, advises "wise action."

Rev. James Lynch, a colored clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly stationed in Philadelphia, has received the nomination to the State Senate of Mississippi from the Union convention of Hinds county, where he now resides. While promising to faithfully and diligently labor for the ratification of the new constitution, he hesitates to accept civil position on account of his ecclesiastical ties.

The *North American* gives this advice to Johnson: If President Johnson wishes to become useful once more to the country we can tell him what to do. Let him reappoint Sheridan to the command in New Orleans, restore Hancock to the Indian field of operations in the West, give Sickles command in Arkansas, send Rousseau back to Alaska, let Secretary Stanton alone, recall Mr. Speed to the office of Attorney General, send Mr. Motley back as Minister to Austria, remove the thousands of copperheads from the offices he has given them to build up a personal influence for himself against the Republicans, send dispatches to the Southern States advising them to ratify the proposed fourteenth article of the Constitution, and use the power he possesses to protect the rights and the lives of Union men, white and black, from the banditti at the South.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: It is evident that the movement in favor of Gen. Hancock as the candidate of the Democrats is to be a strong one. Heretofore the opponents of Mr. Pendleton, with a large numerical strength, have made a poor fight through division among themselves. Governor Seymour has been the favorite with some, but he has given no opportunity for efficient work in his behalf, having rather discouraged his friends by weak refusals to be regarded as a candidate, which still left a way open for him to take the nomination if it should be offered. Many persons also have had a hope that the badly defeated candidate of four years ago might be again put on the course. Others still have contended for the nomination of Mr. Johnson, and another party for Gen. Hancock. It now looks as though the real contest would come between Gen. Hancock and Mr. Pendleton.

WHEN the Pacific Railroad is finished, the tour of the world can be made in two months and a half. From New York to San Francisco will take seven days; from San Francisco to Hong Kong, by way of Yokohama, twenty days; from Hong Kong by steamer to Suez, thirty-two days; from Suez to Paris, six days; from Paris to New York, ten days; in all seventy-five days. This can only be done, however, by continuous traveling and successful connections everywhere; and the adventurous voyager who undertakes to accomplish the whole distance in the time we have mentioned will be pretty well used up when he gets back to New York again. We advise him rather to make his arrangements so that he can stop awhile at the chief points of interest on his way, such as Yokohama, Hong Kong, Manila, Bombay, Cairo, Malta, Leghorn, Marseilles, Paris and London. This will require about twice as much time as he will spend in actual traveling, and ten times as much money; but he will be well repaid for his outlay, and in after days can tell his children of the wondrous sights and strange people he saw in his famous journey around the globe.

STATE NEWS.

Major Will. A. Stokes, of Ludwick, Westmoreland county, has sold his farm to John Jennings, of Greensburg, for $46,000.

An eagle measuring seven feet two inches between the tips of the wings was recently captured in Juniata township, Bedford county, by Mr. Benjamin Shirer.

Peter Hummel, Esq., a well known citizen of Dauphin, died at his residence in Hummelstown, near Harrisburg, on Monday.

On Saturday morning last a young man named Robert Louther, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was discovered by the watchman lying on the track near Florence, Westmoreland county. He was badly injured, but conscious, and was able to state that while running over deck, he missed his footing and fell between the cars. He was on a freight train East, and was not missed from his post by the balance of the crew. He lingered until after six o'clock the same morning, when he died. Deceased was unmarried, but leaves a widowed mother and two younger brothers.

Mr. Henry Rugh, cabinet maker and furniture dealer of Greensburg, while standing on the Pennsylvania Railroad track near Ludwick, on Tuesday last, was struck by the Cincinnati Express train going east, and so severely injured as to cause his death on the Thursday following. He leaves a wife and two children.

The West Chester *Republican* says that Captain Underwood, of Penn township, has a cow that gave birth to a very singular looking calf, a few weeks since, The calf is of lead color, and is covered with wool resembling a lamb. The head is shaped like that of a young fawn, the nose being quite sharp, and the ears and face as far as the eyes, being entirely bare. The young quadruped is growing nicely—and being a rare curiosity, the Captain has concluded to raise it. The cow is of Western stock, while the sire was a cross of the Durham.

One Dr. Pelham is advertising in the Harrisburg papers a certain testimonial purporting to be addressed to the editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and to have been published in this paper. If the testimonial contains no more truth than the address, it is bogus, as nothing of the kind ever appeared in the COMMERCIAL.

Henry Miller, one of the most popular and widely known hotel proprietors in Lancaster county, has stopped the sale of spirituous liquors at his hotel in Lampeter, and will hereafter conduct it on temperance principles.

On Monday morning last a man named Jos. Haggerty was killed at Tipton Station, Blair county, by the day express going West. He attempted to get on the train West and stepped on the South track, when the accommodation going East came along, and sounded the usual alarm, but the unfortunate man did not hear it, and was struck by the locomotive and instantly killed.

President Watts, of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, has received a letter dated and postmarked at Harrisburg, and signed "John Smith," but which the writer intimated is no indication of his real name, and which enclosed three hundred dollars, "unjustly taken from your company more than twenty years ago."

About one year ago, a respectable and well to do laborer by the name of Emery Holt, living about one mile from Youngsville, Warren county, disappeared very suddenly and mysteriously. He took off his coat one day, as was his custom, and hung it up in the house and went out to a wood pile in his shirt sleeves to cut wood. After a short time his wife noticed that the sound of the ax had ceased, and went to the door to see what was the cause of the silence. The ax lay by the log, but Mr. H. was not to be found. She became very much alarmed, and sent for the neighbors, who turned out *en masse* and made a general search for miles around, but without avail, nor has he been heard of since. His family are much distressed, having lived one year in painful suspense. No cause can be given for his disappearance, as he is respectably connected and has always lived happily with his family.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is in financial trouble. Its stock has recently been quoted as low as 18, and its bonds, payable in gold, as low as 87. The prosperity of the coal trade during the later years of the war, induced it to make vast outlays in constructing a railway, parallel to its canal, from Easton up to Mauch Chunk, and from thence, away from the canal, over the divide to Wilkesbarre. As there was no profit in the anthracite trade last year, and none this, embarrassment naturally ensues.

Joseph Benninghoff (son of John) narrowly escaped being run over and killed by a railroad train at Corry on Monday. He was crossing the track, and was struck by the engine, knocked down, and severely hurt.

On Thursday afternoon last, the boiler of Zahnizer's steam saw mill near Stoneboro, exploded from some cause not definitely known, instantly killing a young man named Lemuel Smith, and severely injuring Thomas and Michael Zahnizer, and a young man named Riley, employed at the mill. The boiler was literally blown to pieces, one piece weighing some five hundred pounds being found some thirty rods from the scene of the explosion.

PERSONAL.

—The following advertisement appears in a London journal: "A lady of retiring habits, whose husband is dead, wishes to dispose of a small, but muscular female child six months old. A captain of a ship or an elderly gentleman going abroad would be handsomely negotiated with. The child is fair; and of an engaging disposition, and has been well christened in a Protestant church. Satisfactory reasons will be given by the mother, having no further use for it. By letter only."

—The wife of a Boston banker had a narrow escape a few days since from death by poisoning. A box containing phosphorus rat poison had been left open through inadvertence near a folded blanket, which was used after it had become thoroughly impregnated with it. By the prompt attention of a physician immediate danger was averted, although the lady is not at present fully recovered.

—Mr. John Brown, an American living in Valparaiso, Chile, has lent that city $250,000 in gold for internal improvements. The history of Mr. Brown, says a Boston paper, is a remarkable instance of the force and perseverance of the Yankee character. It is but a few years ago that he landed at Valparaiso from a ship where he had worked as one of the crew, and with nothing but the clothes he had on, commenced work as a journeyman carpenter. He has an interesting family, lives in princely comfort, and stands at the head of social and financial affairs in Chile.

—The inhabitants of Newark were startled by the sudden death of the Rev. N. A. Madden, a Catholic priest, which took place at the house of James Dougherty, on Sunday. He was on a visit to the pastor of St. John's Street Church, in that city, and, when passing on Saturday the residence of Mr. Dougherty, was stricken by paralysis and taken into the house, where he died on Sunday. He was recently appointed Vicar-General of his Diocese, and President of Seton Hall College. He was 43 years of age, a native of New York, and pastor of Madison, N. J., for the last 14 years.

—The court journals say that the Empress has "deigned to decide" that all the children in France born on March 16, 1856 (the Prince Imperial's natal day), shall receive their first communion on the same day as her son, and that a sum of money shall be given to every one of them. There are two objections to the first part of this arrangement. The Empress has no power to "decide" anything of the kind, and a good many of the children in question have gone through the initiatory ceremony of their Catholic profession already.

—The South has a female champion in the person of Miss Annie Smith, described as a lady of genius, culture, and refinement, who is lecturing on the present condition and prospects of the Southern States, and proposes to mingle in partisan debates, and to speak on the subject of politics, woman's rights, and other matters of public interest.

—It appears that Mr. Bingham had rather a narrow escape from a recoil in his hit at Mr. Evarts's desire to "make his argument immortal by making it eternal." Mr. Evarts's speech makes thirty-nine columns in the *Daily Globe*. Mr. Bingham's runs a little over thirty-seven columns.

—Mrs. Judd, of divorce case celebrity, is soon to commence a lecturing tour. She speaks on Thursday evening in the Franklin Hall, Bridgeport. Her subject is, "Shall women be subjected to cruel indignities and have no redress?"

—Senator Henderson, of Missouri, it is said, is about to marry a New York lady, Miss Foote, daughter of Elisha Foote, Esq., who is employed in the Patent Office at Washington.

Dexter.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: "Dexter was allowed the most perfect rest during the winter, and now he is looking better than he ever looked. His feet have spread, and there is not a particle of lameness about the horse. Last week he was taken from the stable for the first time since his shoes were removed from him last fall. Mr. David Bonner rode him out in the Park under saddle. Dexter was full of life, and after the first nervous colt-like bounds, he settled down to a steady gait, trotted squarely and with great speed. He attracted much attention, as the white legs and white face are so widely known. Thousands turned their heads to look at the King, and from all lips came words of admiration. The superb condition of the horse was enough to excite the warmest praise. Mr. Bonner is now driving Dexter on the road, but in June, we understand, the marvel will be sent to the island to be prepared for the great trial of beating the fastest time on record."

ADVICES from Helena, Montana, report heavy rains with a moderate swell in the river. The steamer Core was at Dauphin's Rapids, two hundred and forty miles below Benton on the 8th. She was compelled to unload a portion of her freight, and had laid up several doys awaiting a rise. The Deer Lodge and Success reached the same point on the 9th. There is still considerable doubt about all the boats being able to get up, as the river has not swollen anything like what is usual in the spring of the year.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Latest Strikes---Increased Production.

The production of the Hasson well, on Shaffer Run, is not now more than one hundred barrels per day. Several new wells are being put down on the same territory, with every prospect of good strikes.

A torpedo was exploded a few days since, in a well belonging to Mr. Palmer, on the Foster farm. The well was producing about sixty barrels per day, but the effect of the explosion was to open a new "crevice," through which the oil has disappeared, and rendering the well entirely unproductive. This is the first occurrence of the kind on record.

The following items are from the Titusville *Herald*: Last week a new well was struck on the lease of the Economite Oil Company's tract at Tidioute, owned by Messrs. Ralston & Eckert, which adjoins that owned by the Fisher Bros. At the last accounts, the well was producing at the rate of one hundred and fifty barrels per day. If the well should continue to produce at this rate, the production at Tidioute will be materially increased.

The new well owned by Messrs. Patterson & Dickey, situated on the Widow Stevenson farm between the producing district near Petroleum Center and Cherry Run, has been tested for about ten day, and as yet it has produced but very little oil. It is to be subjected to a further test before being abandoned.

Nine thousand barrels of petroleum were sold on Monday last, from the iron tank at Franklin, owned by Col. Blakely. The prices realized were $4 and $3 75 at the tank.

A new well was struck about one week since, on the lease of the Economite tract, at Tidioute, owned by the Fisher Brothers, of Oil City. The production is now fifty barrels per day.

The new well on the Woods Farm which was struck on the 30th ult., is producing at the rate of from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred barrels per day.

Last Saturday a new well was struck on the hill territory on the Foster Farm, Pioneer Run, and yesterday it was producing at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Goss & Case. There is some prospect of the production increasing.

On Monday a new well was struck on the Atkinson Farm, Upper Cherry Run. It is owned by Messrs. Lockhart & Frew, of Pittsburgh, and is reported to be producing largely.

Last week a new well was struck on the Weed lease of Benninghoff Farm, and it is now producing thirty barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Mr. William Weed, of Pioneer.

A Tidioute correspondent says: Messrs. Hilands & Lee struck a new well on the Economite Oil Company's lease a few days ago, which is now pumping at the rate of twenty-five barrels per day.

Another new well was struck on the Irwin Tract by Messrs. Myers & Strain, which is now pumping ten barrels per day. This is immediately adjoining the Economite Oil Company's territory.

Also a new well on the W. W. Wallace tracts which is now pumping sixty barrels per day, and increasing. This tract lies south of the Triumph territory. This well attracts a great deal of attention and opens up considerable new territory, which will be developed soon.

The well on the Jason Farm has had a torpedo exploded in it and it is now increasing and bids fair to become a good well. Before the explosion it pumped about two or three barrels, but is now pumping ten barrels and increasing.

One of the wells belonging to the Economite Oil Company, which heretofore pumped fifty barrels has increased and is now pumping about one hundred and fifty barrels daily.

To the People of Southern Pennsylvania.

The citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, who share the anxiety of the people of the Southeastern counties of this State for a new through railway line from East to West, have addressed the following to the people of Southern Pennsylvania:

The city of Wilmington, Delaware, is situated upon tidewater, at the point where a straight line, drawn from West to East, through the southern tier of counties in Pennsylvania, strikes the Delaware river. The city limits extend to the Delaware, and include upon it, and upon the Brandywine and Christiana rivers, not less than twelve miles of front, suitable for wharfage, and having mostly sufficient depth of water to float the largest merchant vessels. The harbor thus afforded by the mouth of the Christiana is a natural haven of safety for shipping, and the only one of any importance on the west bank of the Delaware above the breakwater at Cape Henlopen.

The advantages of a harbor at this point are numerous, one of the most obvious and important being the practicability of keeping open the mouth of the Christiana, and a channel down the Delaware, throughout the winter season. It is upon the line of the great seaboard railway communication between the North and South; has a most complete and effective railway system ending here which taps all Delaware and Eastern Maryland, and has in course of rapid construction an easy and cheaply-built road to the Schuylkill coal regions.

It is proposed to you to build a road which shall connect Wilmington with the Western borders of Pennsylvania, by a route passing through the southern counties of that State. Such a road is greatly needed. It has long been talked of. It would be of immense importance to you. It would greatly enhance the value of your property. It would open to market, and to the advantages of purchase in other markets, all the rich mineral and agricultural resources of your section. Such a road is no visionary project. The route is practicable. Portions of it, indeed, are already constructed, and additional links and further extensions are required. It can be built, with ease, and at an early day, if you will exert yourselves in co-operation with the city of Wilmington.

For the practical test of the sincerity of those who make this proposition, let it be understood that Wilmington will meet your efforts, at or about the town of Oxford, in Chester county, on the line of a railroad to Philadelphia. A point in that neighborhood must be a point on your Pennsylvania route, under any ordinary circumstances. Should you build to it, you will therefore have made no mistake to accommodate us. And if we meet you here, ready to bring your trade to a commodious harbor on tide water, or a home market in a large and growing city; if our inducements and invitations should be good, you can then take our short route to Wilmington.

Let us have a response from all along the Southern line of Pennsylvania. You have long been sealed up from the influences of trade, and growth and development are waiting upon the construction of this railroad. Shall we shake hands upon a mutual effort?

Revolution in Mexico.

No country on the globe seems so wholly given over to misrule, anarchy and revolution as Mexico. Anywhere else the people would rise in their might and hurl from place and power those who essay to govern them, but are unable to give peace, stability or prosperity to the nation. Official papers assert that peace and order prevail in Mexico, and that the revolutionists are being everywhere dispersed; but the actual situation was forcibly described by General Baranda a few days since, in a speech before Congress. He said:

> "We are informed, and the Government evidently desires us to believe it, that there are no revolutions in the country, and that the few unimportant disturbances which have manifested themselves are being suppressed. I wish I could believe it, but the facts do not warrant such a conclusion. What are the facts? In Sinaloa for many monts war, absolute war, has prevailed, and although Martinez may have met with a reverse, I little know of my country if this settles the dispute there. In Nuevo Leon we are almost daily informed that Quiroga and other partizans are gaining ground, and threaten the overthrow of the National authority, and that we have an insufficient force in that quarter to oppose them. In Guadalajara the Governor informs us of deep-laid and wide-spread conspiracy. In Mictuocan General Huerta, a member of our own body, has pronounced, and at any moment we may expect to hear of his success in ousting the Government officials, as we all know he has the power. In the State of Mexico Negrete is in open rebellion, and openly and boldly defies the whole power of the Central Government. In Guerrero, the reported settlement of the difficulties between Alvarez and Jimenez seems to have resulted in an opportunity for the former, through treachery, to inflict a blow upon the latter, and to have embittered the feeling between the parties. In Tobasco there are disturbances, the extent of which we do not know; and in Yucatan they also still exist. From every quarter we hear of robberies, murders and kidnapping, and of the inability of the authorities to suppress them; and yet we are told that peace and order prevail, that there are no revolutions. There is nothing but revolution—revolution here, revolution there, revolution everywhere. *Siempre revolucion!*"

That Explains It.

The cold backward spring weather which we are experiencing has led to much surmise as to the cause of the failure of the earth's heating apparatus to do its work. In regard to the matter a contemporary remarks:

> Some have supposed that we are entering upon a change of seasons, and the rather appalling theory has been broached that the poles are changing position, and that the artic region is to swap places with the equator. The astronomers have, however, brought forward an explanation of the late "cold spell" somewhat less disturbing to the nerves, though not altogether tranquilizing. They say that the sun's disc is at present riddled with holes, in other words, with spots, one of which is of very considerable size. It is a deep cavity in the photosphere, and so wide that the whole terrestrial globe would find room in it without touching the edges. There is another spot which, though much smaller, still has one of its diameters as large as that of our earth. Herschel and Arago having conceived the idea of comparing the annual price of corn to the number of solar spots observed each year, found, on comparing a series of twenty-five results, that the greater number of spots the higher was the cost of bread-stuffs. This shows that these pheonomena may reduce the heat of the sun considerably.

On this theory a piece of smoked glass will be a handy thing to have about the house; and in laying in the coals or providing for winter clothing the first thing in order will be to take a squint to ascertain the dimension of the holes in the solar atmosphere.

JUDGE SPALDING, Representative from the Cleveland District, has written a letter concerning the Washburne–Donnelly scene, in which he says: "You will pardon me if I say you have done the Speaker of the House injustice. He did his whole duty in the premises, fairly and impartially, as I think, and as you will admit if you will give credit to the report in the *Daily Globe* of Tuesday, May 5th, which is entirely accurate."

The Early Life of Senator Henry Wilson.

A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* writes from Farmington, New Hampshire: "Your article upon Henry Wilson's anti-slavery record suggested to me the thought of sending to you the following copy of a bill signed by him, which I found last year among some loose papers in an old town chest. The original I have in my possesion. It was evidently written by one of the selectmen:

> "1833. Town of Farmington to Henry Wilson, Dr.
> "To 3⅔ days' labor done on the Rand road at 3s. per day, $1.83.
>
> "November 30, 1839.
> "Received payment of the selectmen of said town in full for the above account. HENRY WILSON.

"On the back of the bill some minutes show that his tax (probably his poll tax) was one dollar and twenty-five cents, and that he received the balance of fifty-eight cents in money.

"As Mrs. Stowe says, 'Mr. Wilson entered life on the workingman's side," for he was bound out at ten to live with a farmer till twenty-one. He was to have the privilege of attending the district school three months each winter, and on attaining his majority two suits of clothes and one hundred dollars in money. That event occurred in March, just before our annual town meeting, and I well remember seeing him there in his freedom suit of stout brown cloth, and his receiving several votes for selectman. Instead of his hundred dollars he received a yoke of oxen, which if I remember right, he sold for ninety-four dollars. With that money he went to Strafford, probably three terms (as board was then only about a dollar a week) and worked out his tax on his return home at the close of the fall term. He then went to Natick, and learning to make shoes, earned more money, with which he returned to New Haspshire and went to Wolfboro' Academy, perhaps two terms—I am not certain whether two or more.

"These, I believe, were all his school advantages. But he had that natural desire for knowledge and persistency of application with which any boy in this country can educate himself, and without which the free run of all the schools will not make him a practically educated man. It is said that while he worked on shoes at Natick he once wagered with shopmates that he could make forty pair of shoes before he slept, but went to sleep over the thirty-ninth pair. While serving his time with the farmer he spent all his leisure moments in reading principally historical works, some of which were kindly lent him by a sister of the late Levi Woodbury, then living here, and some he took from the Rochester Town Library. It is said he would walk to Rochester, seven miles and back, of an afternoon, and then sit up half the night reading his dearly earned book by the light of pitch knots blazing in the open fire. When about eighteen years old, I think, he induced a few of the boys to join him in forming a debating club. It was a short-lived affair, as most of of us were too young or too poorly read to make it very interesting. After he went to Natick he joined a debating club of sixteen, I believe every one of whom has obtained an honorable position in life. With this he remained connected some years, and to it doubtless owes very much of the clearness and directness for which his speeches are noted."

Pennsylvania Reserve Association.

For the information of the surviving members of this old and gallant corps, we re-publish a brief statement of its object and form of organization:

The surviving officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, desirous of cherishing the memories, perpetuating the friendships, and continuing the associations formed in the field, do hereby constitute and permanently establish themselves as "The Pennsylvania Reserve Association," and do declare that this association is formed for the purpose above set forth, and for the promotion of national honor, the advancement of national welfare, and to aid in the safety and preservation of the Union; and that, disregarding alike political and sectarian proclivities, it shall be composed of every honorably discharged officer and soldier who may have served at any time in the old corps, and who shall signify his desire to belong to it.

The Governor of the State and general officers who may at any time have commanded the corps, or any division or brigade thereof, and the several officers of their respective staffs, shall be entitled to membership.

For the more convenient management of the business of the association, a Board of Directors shall be elected at each annual meeting, to consist of three members from each regiment, to be selected without regard to former rank. Said board shall elect a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary. They shall have power to establish a headquarters, where shall be kept, properly prepared, rolls of each regiment, with the postoffice address of each man who shall announce his desire to be considered a member, and shall have power to make by-laws.

The last annual meeting was held at Harrisburg. The next one will be held in this city on Saturday, May 30, 1868, on the anniversary of the battle of Bethesda Church, the last in which the Reserves participated.

The Academy of Music has been secured for the occasion, and a fine band will be in attendance. The order of business will be:

1. Report of Board of Directors.
2. Election of officers.
3. Oration.
4. A Banquet.

All the arrangements indicate a fine turn out. Members of the old corps residing at a distance can procure excursion tickets, and they should at once notify Major John C. Harvey, Recording Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa., of their intention to be present, that proper arrangements may be made for all.

The meeting will assemble at ten o'clock in the morning. General Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, will deliver the oration.

Oxygen Gas as an Illuminator.

An interesting exhibition of the power of oxygen as an illuminator, when combined with common coal-gas, took place in New York on Monday afternoon. The inventors of this new system of illumination are Messrs. Fosse du Motay and Marechal of Metz, France. It is contended that by this process an illumination can be produced having 16 times the power of common coal-gas, at the same cost as is now paid for the latter. Successful experimental illuminations were made in Paris after this new method, some time ago, and exhibitions of the improvement were given at the Exposition, which attracted the attention and secured the indorsement of the first *savans* of the Empire. The Emperor was so well pleased with the utility of the invention that he ordered the inventors to fit up the Tuileries Palace with an illuminating apparatus at his own expense. The process by which the gas is produced is simple. Alkaline manganates are decomposed at a temperature of about 850 deg. Farenheit by the action of an ordinary jet of steam which liberates the oxygen from these salts, and leaves a residuum composed of the sesqui-oxide of manganese and the alkaline base of the combination. This residuum acts as a sponge, alternately absorbing the oxygen of the air (a current of which is sent over it, and then releasing it by the application of steam. The regeneration of the manganates may be continued *ad infinitum*. A series of retorts placed in a furnace are used for these operations. The oxygen, disengaged by the steam, issues, mixed with it from the retorts; the steam is liquified by passing into a condenser, and the pure oxygen is collected in a gasometer. Two jets (in combination), are used in the burner for illumination by this method; one for the common coal-gas, and the other for the pure oxygen, the combustion being produced by the combination of the latter with the carbureted hydrogen contained in the former, giving a light as compared to common gas in the proportion of 16½ to 1. The heat arising from the new method is greatly less than that produced by the burning of common coal-gas, while its light is so brilliant, as, literally, to throw the common illuminator "in the shade." Its color also is different, being a nearer approach to the sun-tint. It is the intention of the proprietors of this new method of illumination. Messrs. Stern, Stevens & French, to manufacture oxygen gas so that it can be regularly delivered, in portable cans, to customers.

Mistresses and Servants.

Complaints innumerable are heard in almost every household of the land about the incapacity of servant girls. They are indifferent or worthless, dishonest or dirty. Granting that these complaints be true, an examination of them will afford interesting study. A candid observer will be surprised at how much their tone or even their substance depends upon the taste of their employer. One lady of refinement will find in some unfortunate Bridget the most vexatious indolence, whilst another will be willing to give her a certificate for laudable attention to business: One lady will find her cook slovenly and dirty, another will recommend her as a model of cleanliness. One lady will cry "careless nurse;" another "careful nurse." One "worthless huzzy;" another "indispensable help." Thus the uncomplaining servant becomes a woman or brute, a paragon or hoyden, clean or dirty, neat or slovenly, honest or thievish, skillful or awkward, capable or incapable as the propensity of the mistress may happen to run. This is no fancy picture. The servants themselves are living witnesses to its truth. And what does it prove? Simply this, that there is emptiness in the general complaints of servant girls. That the defects in the households which they are expected to remedy are more the faults of the superior than of the subordinate. The woman, the lady if you please, who allows her charge to devolve upon the shoulders of domestics, deserves to find confusion creeping into the kitchen and dining room. The province of servant girls is to man the ship, but the pilot, the mistress herself, should never let go the helm. Just so soon as she does, every servant will become her superior, and they will feel it and act upon it, and will become untidy, careless or dishonest in proportion to their degree of irrresponsibility.

Bridget in her proper place in the hands of Mrs. A., will be a dutiful and faithful, and valuable servant; while Bridget out of her proper place, and outside of the authority of Mrs. B., will be vixenous and spiteful, domineering and insolent, extravagant and careless, inefficient and worthless. The fault is in the governess more than in the subject.

A Havana special, dated the 18th, states that advices are received from the City of Mexico of the 7th and Vera Cruz of the 11th inst. The anniversary of the victory over the French was celebrated on the 5th inst., with considerable pomp. Miramon's property has been confiscated. Several stage robberies and kidnapping of wealthy persons were reported. Negrete's forces have been again defeated by Velez, near Tulacindo. The steamer Mexico, from New Orleans, had arrived at Vera Cruz. The vomito was raging at Vera Cruz. Even old inhabitants are dying.

S. C. KOONCE, ESQ., the energetic Chairman of the Mercer County Republican Committee, was in the city yesterday. Mercer, we are assured by Mr. K., will roll up a large majority for Grant and the whole Republican ticket next fall.

WASHINGTON.

IMPEACHMENT MATTERS.

THE MANAGERS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Wooley Takes Back His Evidence.

Mr. Ross Makes an Explanation.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1868.

The Managers' Investigation.

The Managers continued the examination of Wooley to-day. Having taken legal advice among his friends, who were greatly exercised over his contradictions yesterday, he appeared before the Committee and claimed that all his testimony given yesterday was void, and he demanded that it should be stricken out. The demand was based upon the fact that the oath yesterday was administered by a member of the Committee, and not by its Chairman, and therefore was illegal. The facts were that Mr. Bingham, the Chairman, was absent on account of sickness, and the witnesses were sworn by another manager. The rules require oaths to be administered by the Chairman of the Committee. After Wooley had raised this point the managers elected a temporary chairman and he was again sworn. He was then asked whether the evidence he gave yester day regarding the disposition of his money was true. He replied that it was not, except so far as the statement made that it was not used to corrupt the Senate. He then refused to answer as to its disposition. Meantime the managers received a dispatch from Sheridan Shook in New York; to whom Wooley testified that he had given sixteen thousand dollars for safe keeping, saying that Wooley had put no money whatever in his possession. Wooley is still held for examination.

The managers have called on the telegraph office to procure all the telegrams of a certain class bearing on impeachment and between members of well known rings here and their associates in various parts of the country, which left this city on Thursday or Friday last. The managers have learned of another draft on New York by Wooley for ten thousand dollars.

Testimony was given to the effect that Mr. Ross had stated to the witness testifying that he believed the President clearly guilty as charged in the 11th article, and that he should vote for conviction on the first, second, third and eleventh articles. He, however, thought the first the strongest article, involving a clear infraction of the laws, and that he should vote guilty upon it; but then in case it failed he thought it best to postpone the whole matter and let it hang on the head of President Johnson, and so believing he should support a proposition to postpone if the first article failed.

Senator Ross's Explanation.

Senator Ross claims, in explaining his course to Republican friends, that when shown the list Senator Pomeroy had prepared with his name entered for guilty on the first, second, third, eighth and eleventh articles, that he had the eighth marked off and had a mark put under the figures indicating the second, third and eleventh, to show that he might be considered doubtful on these, and that afterward, at Pomeroy's house, he only said he had not changed in what he had previously said regarding his position.

The managers also summoned Edmund Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury They all spoke confidently of being able to come into the House at an early day with testimony that will throw much light upon the working of outside parties to secure the acquittal of the President.

Corner Stone Laid.

The corner stone of the Masonic Temple, which is to be a very fine structure, was laid this afternoon. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, walked side by side with Most Worshipful Grand Master H. B. French, of this city. Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell, Past Grand Master of Illinois, was the orator of the day.

More Testimony Regarding Corruption.

The managers have received information regarding efforts made in Philadelphia, extending over a period of several weeks, to raise money among the whisky men of that city for use in Washington during the impeachment trial. The amount thus raised is placed at a very high figure, the only indication known outside the committee room being that a large dealer was wishing a short time since that it would end, as it had already cost him sixty thousand dollars.

The Third Party Movement.

The talk of a third party movement continues in spite of the overshadowing interest of the Chicago Convention. The persons interested in the matter all seem to talk of Chief Justice Chase as the leader, but just how far he encourages such talk and approves what seems to be the contemplated action, is not known. It may be said, however, that no third party by whomsoever led can enroll Senators Fessenden, Grimes and Trumbull among its members. These gentlemen, as there is the best authority for stating, are all for Grant, and entertain no other political purpose than to do what in them lies for his success on the Chicago platform during the coming campaign. They have no differences with the Republican party on any leading questions, except the President's guilt under the impeachment articles presented by the House, and are as strong now as ever in the faith and conviction that the well-being and prosperity of the whole country will be best promoted by the wise carrying out of Republican principles.

Summoning Senators as Witnesses.

The managers, or at least some of them, have been anxious from the beginning to call certain Senators before them, but did not deem it advisable to undertake such a thing till to-day, when they summoned Mr. Henderson, intending to follow the call upon him with a call upon Mr. Ross and perhaps Van Winkle. To this summons Mr. Henderson wrote a letter declining to appear on the ground that they have no right to demand the attendance of any member of the court. The managers responded, but the correspondence was refused for publication to-night. It is not impossible that Henderson may bring the matter before the Senate to-morrow.

THE bill introduced by Representative Washburne, of Illinois, for the construction of a government telegraph line under the direction of the Postoffice Department between New York and Washington, provides that the Postmaster General shall, within thirty days, advertise in two newspapers in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York proposals for constructing a telegraph line from the postoffice in Washington to the postoffice in New York, by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and such intermediate stations as he may designate. The Posmaster General shall be at the opening of the proposals from the proprietors of any existing line of telegraph for the sale to the United States of the entire line of such telegraph between any of said cities, or for the entire line herein provided for, with the franchises, rights and privileges connected therewith. The proposals of the lowest bidder is to be accepted, and work is to be of the best character. Power is given the Postmaster General to establish telegraph stations at as many postoffices along the line as in his judgment the public interest, with due regard to economy of administration, shall require, and shall employ in the business as far as practicable employees of the postoffices and also special telegraph clerks, when necessary, at the customary salaries, and employ a General Superintendent who shall be a practical telegrapher, at a salary not exceeding $3,500 per annum. No message shall be sent unless stamped with a three cent postage stamp. There shall be a uniform rate for the transmission of messages, without regard to distance, of one cent each word, exclusive of address and signature, but no message shall be sent for a less sum than ten cents, and there shall be charged two cents for the delivery of each and every message, provided that the Government shall be entitled to send, and receive all its messages over the line free of charge, and shall have priority in sending them, and provided that when less rates than are herein provided shall be charged by any other telegraph line between the same points, the Postmastr General may reduce these rates to conform thereto; and provided further, he may direct that news telegrams for publication by newspapers shall be transmitted at a reduction not exceeding fifty per cent. on these rates.

THE ROOSTER THAT WHIPPED.—The Columbus *Journal* tells the following of Gen. Sherman: At one of the Connecticut towns where he was brought out on the platform to be seen by his fellow-citizens, just before the trian left he observed a tall, awkward looking fellow approach the cars, elbowing the crowd in the most excited manner, and bellowing "Sherman! Sherman! don't you know me?" The General intimated that he did not, at the moment, recognize his questioner as a familiar acquaintance. "Don't you remember, down in Georgia, stopping one day on the march where there was a crowd of fellows looking on at a chicken fight?" The General laughed. "Yes, he did remember." "Well," said the fellow, with a grin of ineffable satisfaction and modest triumph, "that was my rooster what whipped."

Inspector Heilman took charge of Schofield's distillery, in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, and was about to shut it up for defrauding the revenue, when he was beaten off by a party of workmen, and had to defend himself with his revolver until assisted by the police to make his escape. Yesterday the United States Marshal, with a file of marines, occupied the establishment and were not molested. The stills and about forty barrels of whisky were removed.

CHICAGO.

Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention.

Two Thousand Delegates Present.

GRANT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1868.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention to-day was large and influential, two thousand delegates being in attendance. Genuine enthusiasm and earnestness characterized the proceedings, and the movement promises to be permanent and influential. Every utterance in favor of equality and justice was wildly cheered, but, considering everything, the resolutions touching impeachment were moderate, and reflected to a considerable extent the temper of delegates to the Republican Convention to-morrow.

The introduction of General Grant's father was a novel and telling episode.

At times the enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch, the convention rising in a body and singing the songs of the war, drowning the band with their two thousand voices. Grant's name, whenever dropped by the speakers, was enthusiastically greeted, and his nomination for the Presidency was clinched with rounds of cheers.

No preference was expressed for Vice President.

Among the delegates to the Republican National Convention the canvassing has progresed very much as yesterday, but the result is not yet visible. Good figures make the contest lie between Colfax and Wade, giving each about one hundred and thirty votes to start with. Fenton, Wilson and Curtin come next. The result will depend on the second choice of delegates. The Hamlin movement has assumed no shape, and may not be followed up, New England being divided.

The number of persons in attendance is greater than at any previous convention held here, but the feeling does not run as high, nor is there as much ability as when Lincoln was nominated. Grant will be nominated unanimously and by acclamation. Gen. Schurz will be the temporary, and probably Gen. Sickles the permanent presiding officer. B.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, May 20, 1868.

The Vice Presidency is as doubtful as ever. Mr. Wade's friends are more and Colfax's less sanguine. Fenton, Curtin and Wilson are about equally strong. By many Mr. Hamlin is regarded as the coming man. Future combinations will determine. There is a strong disposition to select the Vice President from the East, in which case Fenton's and Hamlin's friends think the contest will be between them. B.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Colenso.

LONDON, May 20.—The Government has forbidden the deposition of Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal.

Free Trade.

PARIS, May 20.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, during a debate on the interpellation in regard to commercial treaties, Minister Rouher made an important speech, defending the free trade policy of the Government. He declared that the commercial crisis raised in this chamber was now ended. France would not renounce the treaty of 1860 with Great Britain, nor forego the advantages of other commercial treaties of a similar character, nor would she destroy the good effects of the vote of the Chamber in the case of commercial reform, for the tendency of the Government was to restore the love of reform to the legislature. He concluded by expressing the conviction that free trade constituted the basis of the future greatness and commercial prosperity of the country.

No Tax on Petroleum.

BERLIN, May 20.—The Zolverein Diet has refused to impose a tax on petroleum.

Religious Equality in Austria.

VIENNA, May 20.—The Emperor has given his assent to the law passed by the Reichsrath, establishing legal equality of religious sects.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, May 20.—Political news to-day unimportant. Consols for money 94⅛@94¼; for account 93⅞. Illinois Central 95½; Erie 45¾; bonds 71⅝.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, May 20.—Cotton heavy; sales 5,000 bales; middling uplands 11⅝d; to arrive 11⅝d; Orleans 12¼d.
Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.
Provisions dull and steady.
Petroleum declining; spirits 8d. Sugar easier.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, May 20.—Petroleum 43 francs for standard white.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The tobacco factory of McDonald & Buchanan, at Windsor, Conn., has been seized by the government for the violation of the revenue act.

Mr. Seward has asked the Prussian government to withdraw Baron Kusserm and Count Dotlum, recently engaged in a duel near Washington.

A tomb in the old burying ground at Danvers, Mass., holding the remains of the Putnam family for generations, was broken into by some young rascals, who stole the silver plates from the coffins and then broke the coffins open and took the skeletons of the dead and sold them to a manufacture of bone manure. Some of the thieves have been arrested.

The Lexington, Kentucky, races closed on Tuesday. The first race was a three mile dash, free for all ages, and a purse of $500. Four horses started, and the race was won by John M. Clay's chestnut colt Victory; time, 5:37. The second race was mile heats, consolidation purse for beaten horse, free to all ages. Three horses started, and the race was won by Eva Douglass, in two straight heats; time, 1:50 and 1:51¼.

It is said that Archbishop McClosky has purchased the St. John Episcopal chapel in Varick street, New York, with the design of converting it into a Roman Catholic church. This is one of the chapels erected by the corporation of Trinity church.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Board of Trade, and kindred bodies, on Tuesday evening, a complete plan was agreed upon for the reception and treatment of the delegates to the National Board of Trade, to meet there next month. Representatives from every considerable city in the United States are expected to be present. The Convention will meet in the Academy of Music, which is to be handsomely decorated on the occasion. Excursions by land and water in all directions have been projected.

Advices from Acapulco, Mexico, state that Governor Alvarez had levied a forced loan of $50,000, and had taken the field. He had advanced, via the Sierra, according to the last accounts, to attack Chilpango, in the State of Guerroricaro. General Rivero is reported to have pronounced in favor of Ortega. At Orizaba a grand Masonic banquet was held to celebrate the anniversary of the victory over the French at Puebla, in 1863. The telegraph is completed between Perote and Tequitian. The budgets of the War and Navy Departments were rejected by Congress. Searrazabal had been set at liberty. Pabasco is in a revolution, notwithstanding the Government reports to the contrary.

In the hotel at Lancaster, New Hampshire, on Tuesday night, Captain Beatty, formerly an officer in one of the Vermont regiments, became enraged at George Hillard because the latter would not unlock the bar room for him. He threatened to cut his heart out, and in pursuance of the threat he went to his room, got a dirk, and coming unobserved behind Hillard, plunged the weapon in his throat. A scuffle ensued, in the confusion of which the Captain succeeded in stabbing him again, the knife entering his side, and the point breaking off on one of his ribs. Then Hillard, with what strength remained, attacked Captain Beatty and beat him insensible, and almost to a jelly after which he sank fainting to the floor. The situation of both is precarious, although the Captain is likely to recover.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met at Worcester yesterday to elect delegates to the National Convention. One hundred and five towns and cities were represented by 556 delegates. Hon. Charles G Green, of Boston, was chosen President, with fifty Vice Presidents. The Convention was quite animated, but by a strong vote declined to pass any resolutions. No formal speeches were made. The delegates generally were desirous to leave the party free to take such position as circumstances may hereafter indicate as favorable to success. John Quincy Adams, late Democratic candidate for Governor made a brief speech in response to a call after which three cheers were given for the next Governor of Massachusetts. The following delegates were chosen: Hon. J. G Abbott, Reuben Noble, Josiah Bardwell, Geo W. Gill. Alternates, J. K. Tarbox, T. H Sweetser, T. F. Plunkett, Geo. Johnson.

The organization of the South Pacific Railroad Company, the purchasrer of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, was completed yesterday at their office in New York. The following officers were elected: Francis B. Hays, of Boston, President; General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, Vice President; W. L. Halsey, of New York, Treasurer. The road is to be pushed on to the thirty-fifth parallel without delay.

The steamer Saxonia, from Europe, arrived at New York yesterday.

The export of specie from New York to-day is expected to be $450,000.

Weekly Commercial.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PASTURING STOCK.

Stock which have been comfortably housed and well fed during winter should not be turned out to shift for themselves on pasture too early in spring, as not only will the animals be inured by too sudden an exposeure to cold and wet weather, and the change from dry to succulent food, but the pastures will be damaged by being kept down too early in the season before the grass had grown high enough to protect the roots from the rays of the sun. When a pasture is eaten down too closely in May, it seldom produces well during the rest of the year. There should be always some green crop to assist the pasture in the spring and fall. A field of rye has been found very useful when cut green in May or June. Red clover when properly managed, is also of great service.

PLANTING CORN.

In preparing for corn, the soil should be deeply tilled and well manured. Sod land should have a good dressing of manure spread early over the surface. Some farmers are very careless about spreading manure, leaving a thick layer of it in some places and a very thin one, or none at all in others. Some successful growers of corn do not plant sod land until the grass is growing very strong during the fine weather of May. Others prefer to plow in the fall and prepare the soil in the spring with the grubber, harrow and roller, not going deep enough to turn up the grass which had been plowed under in the fall. It is said that the cut worm is not so troublesome on fall plowed as on spring plowed sod land. The soil should not be tilled in wet weather, nor the seed sown until the weather is favorable for navigation. The old rule of the Indians was to plant corn when the leaves of the oak were as large as a squirrel's ear.

GRAPES.

Every owner or occupier of a farm or garden should have plenty of grapes. The preparation of the soil and the purchase of a few grapevines of the best varieties will be made for the outlay will be very satisfactory. Grapevines come into bearing in a few years, and furnish a most desirable luxury for the family, and a profitable supply of fruit for the market, if the planting has been extensive. The Concord has been designated "the grape for the million." It grows rapidly, begins to bear when three years old, is perfectly hardy and remarkably free from disease. A cheap trellis may be made with stout poles and strong wire stretched horizontally between them. There are several varieties which are nearly as hardy as the Concord and some of them are of better flavor. The Delaware, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Ives's Seedling, Rogers No. 4 and Creveling are worthy of cultivation. It takes but a short time to set grape vines out, and on any farm there are plenty of old bones and leather, rotten wood and leaf manure to put about the roots. As a crop for the market nothing pays better. Grapes are never so plenty as to be cheap, and the demand for them is steady. Trained up on barns or sheds in a southern exposure they will do well, and if given a very little attention will pay a handsome profit in the third year. People who own a house, if there is ever so little land, can still find room about the premises for half a dozen grapevines. It should not be forgotten that a good vine will grow as well as a poor one.

FLOURS AND SHRUBBERY.

The culture of shade trees, shrubs and flowers should be more attended to than it is at present. Every rural homestead may be rendered beautiful and attractive by a judicious arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowers. Evergreens are ornamental at all times, but especially so in winter, when deciduous trees and shrubs look bare and cheerless. There are several flowering shrubs which are perfectly hardy and eminently worthy of culture. Among them are the spireas, tamarisks, lilacs, syringas, flowering plums, almonds and quinces. There are many herbaceous perennials which are well worthy of cultivation, as they are hardy, require very little care and continue in the ground for many years. Among them are peonies, pinks, phloxes, heliotropes, larkspurs, &c.

DAIRY FARMING.

When properly carried on, dairy farming is generally very profitable. At present, and for the past three or four years, butter has been scarce and dear, which can only be accounted for by the great destruction of neat stock during the war, and by the cheese factories, which are springing up in all directions, absorbing the milk of thousands of cows, and exporting the products to a foreign market. The farmer whose land is well suited for pasture should keep dairy cows, raise young stock and feed hogs. By this means not only will a large profit be realized annually, but the land will be improved instead of being exhausted. The selection or breeding of the best cows, using a first rate-bull, and treating the animals kindly and gently throughout the year, are important points in the management of dairy stock.

TREE PLANTING.

Whatever may be the importance of tree planting on a large scale in a climatic or commercial point of view, its worth as a means of embellishing estates and neighborhoods is obvious to everybody, and it ought to be especially realized at this season of the year. A handsome tree is not only a monument to the good taste of its planter, but it is itself a civilizer, a comfort and a luxury. And how inexpensive it is! A sum of money that could be wasted on a single meal of victuals, without ever being remembered, except in the pangs of indigestion; a little labor and a little care to guard against injury—and the work is done for a sort of embodiment of life and grandeur which goes on improving every hour far beyond the limits of our lives. Every individual who commands a spot of ground should resolve at once to stick down a tree, and that carefully, too, and judiciously, wherever it may be needed for shade or ornament.

SOOT AS A FERTILIZER.

Every occupant has soot at command, whose presence in stove pipes and chimneys is not unfrequently the cause of fires, occasioning the loss sometimes of both property and life. This agent for evil is one of the most valuable manures, and nothing but the most culpable carelessness and indifference will suffer it to remain as a standing menace to life and property, when it can be easily removed and turned to good account in the field or garden. Twelve quarts of soot in a hogshead of water will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of bowers, garden vegetables, or root crops. In either a liquid or a solid state it makes an excellent top-dressing for grass or cereal crops.

CELLARS.

Clean out the cellars "about this time," and give them a thorough airing. It is about as safe to live over a powder magazine as the filth and poisonous odors of some cellars. But such stuff doesn't poison your land—use it there.

SOAP SUDS.

Soft soap suds will be found valuable for gardens and yards of sandy soil—and almost any other for all that. Suds from bar soap are of less value.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

To Boil Corned Beef.—Wash it thoroughly and put into a pot that will hold plenty of water. The water should be hot; the same care is necessary in skimming it as for fresh meat. It is not too much to allow half an hour for every pound of meat after it has begun to boil. The goodness of corned beef depends much on its being boiled gently and long. If it is to be eaten cold, lay it, when boiled, into a coarse earthen dish or pan, and over it a piece of board the size of the meat. Upon this put a clean stone, or a couple of flat irons, or some other heavy weight. Salt meat is very much improved by being pressed.

Soft Gingerbread.—Dissolve two teaspoonsfull of soda in a common tumbler of warm water; add a tumblerful of molasses, one egg, four teaspoonsful of ginger and three cups of flour. Stir well and bake in a quick oven. After the ingredients are all together, add a piece of alum as large as a walnut, dissolved in three tablespoonsful of hot water.

Waste.

I can never consider that time or money is wasted if it is employed in procuring a lawful pleasure for oneself or for any one else. Many people who are generous enough to their own class, and apt to relieve cases of real distress, are rabid at the idea of giving coppers to professional beggars. They declare it to be wasting money, which would do good if bestowed upon the honest poor, and that the present recipients only spend it in drink. Well, what if they do? You think nothing of asking a friend to a glass of sherry; why not treat the tramp to half-a-pint of beer? If it is not waste to bestow alcoholic refreshment on a gentleman who does not much want it, how can it be waste to give it to a poor beggar who does? What is wine for the swell is beer for the cadger.

The waste of food is to the reflecting mind exceedingly painful. Very few of the respectable middle classes have any real idea what the word hunger means. To be hungry is a very different thing from hunger. Between "feeling a sinking" and a wolfish state, in which what was a human being is no longer responsible for its actions, there is a fearful gap. But if you can manage in some degree to realize the position of a fellow man supporting a family on twelve shillings a week, when that pittance suddenly, by some unforeseen accident, fails him, you will feel as I did last summer, when I saw, for the first time, several loaves of bread mixed up in ground-bait for punt fishing. I do not say that the feeling was a wise one, for there was no scarcity, and bread is a perishable article, no man, woman, or child could possibly be deprived of a mouthful by the extravagance. Still I did not like it. If the fish we proposed to catch had been trout, perch, eels, or even gudgeon, anything really good to eat in short, it would not have been the same thing; but a quartern loaf is worth a ton of barbel and dace, and wasting the former to take the latter, is reversing the proverb about setting a sprat to catch a whale.—*Once a Week.*

Little Women.

The little woman is irrepressible. Too fragile to come into the fighting section of humanity, a puny creature whom one blow from a man's huge fist could annihilate, absolutely fearless, and insolent with the insolence which only those dare show who know that retribution cannot follow—what can be done with her? She is afraid of nothing, and to be controlled by no one. Sheltered behind her weakness as behind a triple shield of brass, the angriest man dare not touch her, while she provokes him to a combat in which his hands are tied. She gets her own way in everything and everywhere. At home and abroad she is equally dominant and irrepressible, equally free from obedience and from fear.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20.

It is a marked feature of our local money market that the rates of interest for loans rule higher in Pittsburgh than anywhere else. In the East money goes begging for takers at 4 to 5 per cent. on government collaterals. Here it is not possible to obtain discounts at double these rates. Our merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally, who require a heavy line of discounts to carry on vigorously and successfully their varied enterprises, complain justly of the high and unequal rates which are exacted by money lenders for the use of capital. It may be urged that money is worth what it will bring, and the capitalist has a right to fix the rates of interest, still there is another very important consideration to be looked at. No institution nor individual desires their accumulating balances to remain idle for any length of time, and it is a thought worthy to be taken into account, whether the persistence of such a policy will not drive large borrowers to seek relief at other points where accommodations are granted less grudgingly and on more favorable terms. Already we learn of instances where holders of government bonds have forwarded their securities to New York banks and have borrowed all the money they need at 4 to 5 per cent. We record the fact for the double purpose of warning our banking institutions against being too exacting in their rates, as well as suggesting to other holders of public securities how they can in like manner borrow at lower figures.

—In New York, money is in full supply at six per cent. on call as the general rate. The tendency is to a five per cent. general rate at an early period. Large dealers already have amounts left with them, by bankers who have not immediate use for funds, at as low a rate as four per cent.

Exchanges of compound interest notes are bringing some currency (legal tender) upon the market presently, inasmuch as some of the banks, receiving the principal of the notes in three per cent. certificates, prefer to accept currency for the interest, which equals nearly 21 per cent. of the principal. The currency, together with the certificates, are delivered immediately by the Assistant Treasurer there.

—Gold was firm at an advance. It fluctuated between 139⅝ and 139¾.

—Railway shares are more active, with a slight advance on leading stocks. The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	20.	19.	18.	16.	15.	14.
U. S. 6s '81 co.	114⅝	114½	114	114	113⅞	113¼
5 20 c. 1862	109⅝	109⅝	109¼	109	109	108⅞
U. S. 5-20 c. '64	108⅛	107⅜	107¼	107	107	107
U. S. 5-20 c. '65	108⅛	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107½	107¼
U. S. 5-20 c. '65, n.	110¼	110	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109½
U. S. 5-20 c. '67	110⅛	110⅛	109⅞	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 10-40 c.	104⅛	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼
U. S. 7-30, June	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	108⅛	107⅝
U. S. 7-30, July	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜
N. Y. Central	128⅛	128½	128⅜	128⅛	128¼	128¼
Erie	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	69¼	68⅞	69⅝
Hudson River	138⅛	137⅜	137⅜	137	135	135⅜
Reading	91⅜	91⅛	91	90½	90⅜	90⅜
Mich. Southern	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	84⅜
Ill. Central	146⅛	146	145	146	145	146
Pittsburgh	84¼	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84	84¼
Northwestern	66⅜	66⅛	66	67	67⅜	67¼
Northwes'n pref.	76⅜	76⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77	77¼
Toledo	106	105⅛	105⅛	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
Rock Island	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
Fort Wayne	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
Ohio & Miss.	30¼	30	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	31¼

The market as a general thing has been devoid of interest, and leading stocks have ruled dull, with transactions limited. The chief operations were sales for the purpose of sustaining present prices, and the manipulations of the leading speculators have been confined to holding the market steady, without attempting any advance.

—Government securities, under the advance in Europe and the increased ease in money, are strong and in good investment demand. There is a good deal doing by parties seeking short investments, with immediate control of their capital.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos.
1881's 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1862 5-20s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1864 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1865 5-20s, old	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1865 5-20s, new	101⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1867 do	101¼	110¼	110⅛
7-30s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10-40s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
Gold	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the following quotations for gold and government securities:

Gold, 139⅝; U. S. 6s, 1881, 114⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 109⅝; do 1864, 108⅛; do 1865, 108⅛; U. S. 10-40s, 104¼; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 110⅛; do 1867, 110¼; June 7-30s, 107⅜; July do, 107⅜; May Compounds 1865, 119-40.

—For express stocks the quotations compare as follows:

	May 19.	18.	16.	15.	14.	13.
Adams	57⅜	57⅜	58⅛	56⅛	57⅜	59
American	55⅜	56	56⅛	55⅜	57⅛	58⅜
United States	56	57	57⅜	56⅛	57	58
Wells, Fargo & Co.	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	22⅛	21⅜	23⅛
Merch'ts Un., 35 p. c.	28⅜	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅜	30¼
Western Union	47⅞	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜

—One of the most singular freaks in the fluctuations of the stock market is the decline of Ohio and Mississippi shares upon the report that the company has determined to adopt the narrow gauge upon its track. It has been long acknowledged that the fact of the road being broad-gauged has been the obstacle to its ranking among the first class lines of the West, and the fact of the company now deeming itself financially strong enough to undertake the remedy of this difficulty might have been expected to produce an effect on the value of the shares the opposite of what has occurred. It is suggested in explanation of the anomaly that parties desiring to purchase the stock have baen sellers, in order to make a market to buy upon.

—The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the second week in May were:

In 1868	$269,970 15
In 1867	198,558 36
Increase	$71,411 79

—The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the first week in May were: 1868.....$43,543 01 \| 1867.....$37,079 20 \| Inc.....$6,463 81

—The extreme ease in the New York money market has commenced to influence the Government bond market, the demand for all the leading bonds having been unusually active at advanced quotations. The stagnation in other branches of business, and the dullness of the stock market, are turning the current of investment into Government bonds, and this investment demand is likely to be followed by speculative transactions which are expected to advance prices to the high figures of last year. The five-twenty bonds of 1864 have been bought in heavy amounts for the last week by stock operators who talk of running them from 107½ to 113¼, the price they were selling at about a year ago. The whole issue of 1864s is only $100,000,000, of which one-half is registered and the balance coupons, and as the dividends are payable in May and November, they are a favorite security and are held largely for investment by New York capitalists. The Philadelphia and Boston markets are bare of them. In seven-thirties the Assistant Treasurer bought $350,000 at 107½ to-day, which were all that could be obtained at that price, and the conversions on Friday, May 15, were $1,326,950; on Saturday, $1,043,650, and to-day, $1,320,000—making the total of government purchases and conversions of seven-thirties over $6,000,000 in three days. There are no large lots to be obtained at present quotations, 107⅝ to 107¾. The advance in the whole list ranged from ¼ to ⅜ per cent., and the largest dealers are buying freely at the quotations while selling only to supply their regular customers. The advance in the London market on receipt of the news that the impeachment of the President had failed has given strength to the upward movement here. Some of the German bankers received orders to buy the five-twenties of 1862 and the 1865 of both issues, also seven-thirties, for the purpose of holding to convert into the new bonds of 1868. The ten-forties are strong.

VEGETABLES AND OTHER FAMILY SUPPLIES.

Owing to the cold, backward spring the growth of vegetation has been much retarded and at least two weeks behind last season, and prices have not declined as rapidly as the season ordinarily insures. Within the past few days, however, there has been considerable increase, and prices have drooped a trifle. Cucumbers are plenty and offered at 10@25c each, as to size. Eastern strawberries are coming in and offered at 50c per box. For the first of the season, this is considered cheap. Lettuce is plenty and prices nominal and low. Onions rule at about 50c per dozen for choice bunches. Radishes are here from the Eastern makets, and as yet sell at rather stiff prices, say for a choice article 10c per bunch. Asparagus sells at 8@10c per bunch; oyster plants 8@10c per bunch, and pie plants per bunch 5@8c. At these prices there is an abundant supply. Old potatoes sell at $1 50@1 60 per bushel—no new yet in the market. All other kinds of vegetables are nominal according to amount of sales.

Butter has declined for the best prints to 45@50c, and for choice roll to 40@45c per lb. Eggs are down to 20c per dozen.

Meats and poultry are unchanged. We quote choice beef cuts at 20@25c; mutton chops 18@20c, and veal, first cuts, 20@25c ℘ ℔. Chickens are in light supply and readily command $1 25@1 50 ℘ pair. Turkeys, ducks and geese are nominal. There is no game in market of any kind. The varieties of fish are few and unchanged.

In the retail trade for groceries we have no reported change for several months, although there has been some fluctuations in the wholesale market. Flour is a trifle higher than it was on the 1st instant.

The present season has been more active in hot house plants and shrubbery, for ornamental planting, out, than ever before in this market. The varieties, too, are better and larger in growth than has been the case in former years. The present season's demand has been so active that it will have such an effect on our horticulturists as will cause them to renew their efforts to still further excel, next season, the excellent and numerous varieties which they have brought into the market this year, and selling at such reasonable prices as now rule.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—Flour dull and moderate; market quiet; XX spring city made $11 50@12 50; country do $10 50@11 50; XXX city made white $15; XX country made red $11 50@12 75. Wheat—sales 2 cars No. 1 red winter at $2 58. Corn quiet at 97c. Oats held at 76c. Rye held at $1 92. Barley—market nominal.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1868.

During the past week we have noticed a dullness in the general markets—nearly every branch of trade participating in the prevailing apathy. On going our rounds to-day among manufacturers and merchants we heard nothing but the salutation that "trade is very dull." In flour, grains and bacon there is rather less stagnation, than in the other branches of business, yet the trade in these articles are limited to the supplying of immediate wants. The receipts of leading articles of produce per river and rail are very limited. Since our last we notice the following: Flour 1,526 bbls; cheese 49 boxes; corn 400 sacks; wheat 250 sacks; rye 612 sacks; oats 463 sacks, and butter 20 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwite noted:

APPLES—We quote at $5 00@7 00 ℘ bbl as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 10 packages at 95c@$1 00 ℘ gallon.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The trade is moderately active, and prices unchanged. We quote plain S C hams 19¾@20c; canvassed S C hams 20¾@21c; shoulders 14¼@14½c; rib sides 16¼@16½c; clear sides 18½c, and lard in tierces 19½c ℘ ℔.

LARD OIL—Demand fair for extra No. 1 at $1 50 ℘ gallon, and for No. 2 $1 25 ℘ gallon.

BEANS—No choice of any amount in market, and prices are nominal. Prime small white sell from store at $7 25 ℘ bushel.

Groceries.

The demand for all kinds of groceries has continued very good through the past week. Sugars have advanced in the East, and the market is very firm at prices quoted below. They will probably go higher before our next weekly quotations. Coffee remains the same as our last report.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 39c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Fancy, 27½c; Rio, choice, 27c; prime, 26c; fair 25c; good, 23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Cuba, 12½@13½c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 18c; Powdered, 18c; Crushed, 18c; A Coffee, 17c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16½c; C 16c; New Orleans 14½@16c; Demerara 15½@16c; Clarified, 13½@14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Bermuda, 75.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00 to $1 10; fair to good, 70@85c; golden drips, $1 05.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 12½@13c; Rangoon, 11½@12c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c. Pittsburgh manufactured cider vinegar is quoted at 12½@15c at the works, and in jobbing lots from store at 18@20c ℘ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22 50; No. 2 Shore $18 50; No. 1 Bay do, $23; No. 3 large do, $14 50; Lake Herring, $4 25; White Fish, $8 25.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 80@85c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 25.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 26c for full weight; mould candles, ℘ ℔, 16c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manila 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—℘ bag $350.

STARCH—Madison 8c; Magnolia starch 8¼c; Silver Gloss 12½c; Corn starch 13½c.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 13@13½c, and Goshen at 18c ℘ ℔.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried Peaches are in request at 13½@14c. Apples are dull at 7@7½c ℘ ℔.

FEATHERS—There is not much demand, and but few in market; we quote at 85c@1 00, as to quality.

SALT—Demand very light; small sales of jobbing lots at $2 00 ℘ bbl.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand at $1 50@1 55 ℘ bushel for choice.

HAY—Small sales of baled on the wharf at $20@23 ℘ ton. At the city scales a few loads of loose timothy sold at prices ranging from $23@28 ℘ ton, as to quality.

GRAIN—The transactions are very few and receipts light. On the wharf prime yellow ear and shelled corn sold at $1 05@1 07, and from store at $1 10 ℘ bush. On the wharf several hundred bush oats changed hands at 79@80c, and from store we continue to quote at 83@85c ℘ bush. There is very little doing in wheat, and we quote nominally red winter at $2 70@2 75; white wheat at $2 75@2 80, and No. 1 spring at $2 50@2 55 ℘ bush. There is no barley coming in, and prices are nominally about $2 50 ℘ bush.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. Medium and low grades have declined some in prices, but choice and reliable brands are bringing their accustomed prices. Receipts are falling off and stocks are being reduced, but we have reports of some heavy purchases on their way to this market. Sales of 500 bbls Jenkins's Lilly to-day at $12 00, part to arrive; Ford's choice $11 25@12 50. Emerald, Ceresco' Florrence and similar brands $11 00@11 25, as to quantities purchased.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 21, 1868.

Business so far as relates to oil was very dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. We have seldom noticed less disposition to operate, neither party appearing inclined to give way, hence the market presents an inactive appearance. Eastern dispatches furnish the following: Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white 29c; standard white spot 31c; this month's delivery 29@29½c; June 29c; crude, including packages, 17½c. New York—Market very dull: nothing doing; prime light straw to white 27c; standard white 28½c; crude, bulk, 13@13½c. Oil City—The market was dull; prices altogether nominal at $4 00@4 10 at the mouth.

REFINED OIL—The market was weak. Buyers manifested but little inclination to operate. The following are all the sales that we could learn of, viz: 500 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, last half May, 29c; 500 do, same terms and conditions, and 300 bbls on cars at works here, 25c. June rates nominal at 29c.

CRUDE OIL—We could not learn of a single operation. There is just a half cent per gallon difference between buyers and sellers. The latter wants 11c; the former offer 10½c. The latter figure was offered for 15,000 bbls without being able to obtain a seller.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

MAIL REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA.—During the past week the market for cruce is reported by the *Commercial List* as quiet, with sales of 1,500 bbls at 18@18½c; closing dull on Friday at 18c; and small lots in bulk at 14c, at which figure it was offered at the close. The market for refined in bond has been greatly excited in consequence of the "shorts" being called upon for large quantities, and the attempt to create a "corner" forced up prices early in the week fully 2 cents ℘ gallon, but since the market has been weak and feverish and prices have again fallen off. Sales of 18,000 bbls S. W. for May, at 29½@30c on Saturday, and since at 31, 32@33c—closing nominal at 31@32c; 6,000 bbls for June at 29@30½c, buyers' option; 10,500 bbls for July at 29½@30½c, buyers' option; 5,000 bbls for August at 30@30½c, buyers' option; 2,000 bbls S. W. for September at 31c buyers' option; 2,000 bbls August to December at 31c, buyers' option; 2,000 bbls from August to November at 31c, buyers' option; and small lots of free at 35@40c. To-day the nominal rates were 31c on the spot; 32c for all May; 30c for June; 30½c for July; 31c for August and the balance of the year. Residuum is held at $3 50. Prices of Benzine are nominal. There has been more activity in Lubricating Oils at better prices and the demand for them is daily increasing. Sales of 1,500 bbls Mount Farm at the wells at a price kept secret, and small lots on the spot at 35c. Sales of 500 bbls Volcanic at 35@40c; 180 bbls Galena, 27 gravity at 30c; American Natural at 45@60c; and Longmoor at 35c.

The receipts during the week were 5,560 bbls crude and 7,100 bbls refined. The exports for the week were 719,496 gallons, and since January 1st, 1868 9,776,867 gallons, against 8,039,337 gallons same time last year. Of the amount exported during the week past there were of refined 392,445 gallons and of crude 327,051 gallons. There is now loading for foreign ports with petroleum twenty-two vessels.

Petroleum at New York.

The decline in crude since our last has induced a better demand from refiners, and considerable sales have been made, the market closing firm at 13@13½c in bulk and 18½c in shipping order; sales 10,000 to 11,000 bbls in bulk at 12½@13½c. Refined in bond on the spot has ruled quiet but firm, closing at 30½@31c for S W. Sales 200 bbls P L S to W in bulk at 22½c; 4,000 do S W at 30½@31c; 400 do P W 31c; for May, 1,500 do at 29½@30½c, b o; 1,000 do at 30c, b o, last half; 500 do at 29½c, s o, last half; for June, 4,500 do at 30@31c; for July, 5,500 do, part at 31c, b o; and for August, 500 do at 31c, b o. Free is quiet at 33½@34c for S W. 500 bbls Naptha sold at 13½c for first half of June; 500 do at 15½c, b o, September, and 750 do on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

Petroleum at Boston.

The market is reported by the *Bulletin* as very firm, and prices are tending up, with a good demand for export and forward delivery. We note small sales at 15@16c ℘ gall in bulk. Refined oil in bond is selling at 28@30c ℘ gall for western; 30@32c for Boston. Free oil is selling at a range of 35@42c ℘ gall for western and Boston, the outside rate for Kerosene. Naptha is in demand and higher at 20@30c ℘ gall, as to gravity.

British Trade Statistics.

The British Trade returns for 1867, just published, contain some important facts relating to this country, and show the state of our mutual relations in a definite and reliable manner. The import of cotton from the United States was 4,715,733 cwts, against 4,643,370 in 1866, an increase of 72,363 cwts, in one year. In 1866 British India sent 1,000,000 cwts more than this country, but in 1867 this fell off more than the total of this excess, and the increase of 72,363 cwts from here give a difference of 266,474 cwts in our favor. The net cotton decrease from other countries foots up more than 52,000 cwts for the year. Then in breadstuffs, the receipts of wheat from here were but 635,239 in 1866, but were 4,188,013 cwts in 1867. The flour importation was about 240,000 cwts in 1866, and was 722,976 cwts in 1867. The value of the meal and flour doubled in one year, while the wheat increase was valued at £2,068,339—having been £263,000, and rising to £2,331,419. The receipts of petroleum from here were 23,236 tons, against 30,000 in 1866, a falling off of about 7,000. The total supply of the empire was drawn from us, excepting 266 tons, of which one was received from British America. The value of the receipts of this article for eleven months ending with last November, from this country, was £352,497, against £589,950 in the same portion of the previous year, a decrease of £237,453. The gold and silver receipts fell off greatly; the gold amounting to £5,026,185 last year, against £8,412,286 in 1866—a decrease of £3,386,101 while the silver was £1,471,821 in 1867, against £1,833,297 in 1867—a decrease of £361,576, and a total decrease, including bullion, as above. The exports of the precious metals hither in the same term were limited to £63,679 in gold, about one-eighth of her imports from here. The total receipts of gold and silver from here were £10,245,583 in the former year, and £6,498,006—a reduction of more than one-third. The total gold import was £15,800,159 in 1867, and Australia gave £6,000,600, and the United States more than £5,000,000. The imports of bacon, butter, tobacco, &c., are not given in such a way that the American supply can be distinguished.

Turning to the exports from Great Britain to the United States, we find that there has been a perceptible decrease in leading manufactures. Earthenware and porcelain fell off 20,000 packages; spirits, 50,000 gallons; cutlery and hardware, papier mache, Brittania metal, and German silver manufactures diminished. The report hither of cotton manufactures had declared value of £2,233,633 in 1867, against £3,295,496 in 1866. There is also a falling off of 50 per cent. in silk manufactures, and of 33 per cent. in millinery, haberdashery, woolens and worsted. In sheep and lamb's wool the export was 3,941,353 pounds in 1867, against 4,519,704 pounds in 1866. The export of wrought iron hither decreased 50 per cent., and of unwrought steel one-tenth. Tin plates vary but little. Pig iron increased from 96,700 to 119,457 tons, and railroad iron from 105,243 to 165,215 tons.

Hops.

Mr. Emmet Wells of New York in reviewing the market for the past week says the little speculative movement noticed in our last has subsided and the market is again without the least animation. We hear of sales of fine bright Bavarian Hops as low as 25c ℘ ℔. These hops are quoted in the Bavarian markets at 45 florins, Bavarian weight—equal to 15c, gold, ℘ ℔. American. The duty is 5c, gold, ℘ ℔; freight and other expenses, 5c gold, making the cost of hops 25c gold, or 35c currency, laid down in this market. Notwithstanding this heavy loss to the importer, arrivals from Germany continue in a small way. Last week and this 242 bales were received. We do not understand why these arrivals should continue, while advices from the Continent since the first of April have represented those markets strong, with a gradual advance in prices. Imports of the past two weeks—From Bremen, 318 bales; from Hamburg, 19 bales; from Liverpool, 5 bales; from Canada, 5 bales—total, 247 bales. Exports for the same period to Canada, 13 bales; to Mexico, 4 bales—total, 17 bales. Our last London advices are down to the 2d inst., at which time no important change had taken place in the market. The stock of fine hops then held was very small, and in good demand at firm prices; but inferior and middling continued slow of sale. Bavarians are quoted at 75@80s, and Belgians at 68@70s ℘ cwt. Our correspondent considered it too early to predict with any degree of certainty the prospect of the coming crop. At that time, however, the appearance was encouraging, the vine presenting a strong and healthy look. Poleing was generally completed on the 1st of May, and tying commenced. Some fear was entertained that the plant was too forward in growth for its own good. All the Continental markets are reported strong, with an upward tendency in prices, and the quantity of really fine hops now held is very inconsiderable."

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, May 21, 1868.

CATTLE—The market continued a limited supply. Prices were also a shade lower. There is no use in trying to disguise the fact that the best of the cattle go direct east, and are but seldom offered for sale. The extreme rates this week were $5 50@8 75 ℘ cwt. The sales for the past three weeks were:

May 7	204	$5 00@9 40
May 14	294	5 62@9 50
May 21	200	5 50@8 75

The above shows a falling off in sales of 94 head for the week.

SHEEP—The operations were the largest we have reported for a long time. The rates run to a material advance over last week's prices. From this it appears that dealers who have been neglecting cattle have turned their attention to sheep. The sales for the past three weeks weae:

May 7	7,859	$4 80@7 10
May 14	10,697	3 25@7 40
May 21	13,575	5 00@8 00

The above shows an increase in sales for the week of 2,878 head.

HOGS—Were in a great measure neglected. The falling off in sales were 1,865 head. Prices were down as low as $6 25 ℘ cwt. The sales for the past three weeks were as follows:

May 7	3,871	$8 62@10 50
May 14	7,125	8 30@10 62
May 21	5,260	6 25@10 75

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Berry	S Smith	15	14,075	$7 25
Holmes, L & Co.	J Aul (stockers)	11	8,125	5 50
Hedges & Taylor	Moses & K	38	40,325	7 37
Hedges & Taylor	Moses & K	43	40,075	7 37
Moses & K	W Hines	22	21,375	7 20
Friend	Klemens (bull)	3	5,075	7 40
S W Allinton	Klemens	29	35,775	8 50
Holmes, L & Co.	Lafferty (steers)	2	2,190	7 75
Holmes, L & Co.	J Aul (stock's)	5	4,560	6 50
H Keenan	R Maynes	32	38,875	8 75

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS ℘ CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	W't.	Price.
T F Orr & Co.	Emerick & Co.	22	1,565	$6 75
Scott & Martin	Emerick & Co.	59	14,525	10 25
G W Friend	Aul & Myers	13	3,310	10 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Pidcock & Co.	124	22,625	8 75
Wm Buchanan	Pidcock & Co.	174	23,650	8 87
Hollar & Lucas	Pidcock & Co.	127	23,885	9 25
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & Co.	105	22,880	8 75
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & Co.	128	24,100	8 75
W H McClain	Pidcock & Co.	106	15,785	8 25
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & Co.	136	24,150	8 75
T F Orr & Co.	Pidcock & Co.	178	24,415	8 25
Holmes, L & Co.	Wm Hedges	106	17,525	8 90
T Robinson	Wm Hedges	118	18,375	8 95
W P Hamilton	Wm Hedges	35	6,700	8 75
D Casselman	Wm Hedges	31	4,860	8 50
A Dodd	Wm Hedges	102	20,150	10 00
Crouse, E & Co.	Wm Hedges	30	4,500	8 50
Jerrett & Bro.	Wm Hedges	73	11,625	8 62
J C Steward	Wm Hedges	135	22,510	8 50
Hedges & T	Wm Hedges	145	22,460	8 60
Hedges & T	Wm Hedges	42	9,000	8 50
Hedges & T	Wm Hedges	82	17,000	8 55
Holmes, L & Co.	Wm Hedges	32	4,650	8 30
C A Conklin	Wm Hedges	127	25,750	9 00
L M Sawyer	Wm Hedges	57	11,300	9 00
F Joynt	Wm Hedges	34	7,025	9 00
W P Hamilton	Singer & Im	108	22,400	10 25
Crouse, E & Co.	Singer & Im	136	23,600	9 80
S W Allerton	Singer & Im	109	22,575	10 50
W M Tildon	Singer & Im	60	11,050	10 12
Messenger	Singer & Im	54	12,445	10 25
Alexander	Singer & Im	101	23,575	10 75
Holmes L & Co.	Singer & Im	112	23,025	10 30
Pidcock & Co.	Singer & Im	98	22,675	10 25
Hedges & T	Singer & Im	84	23,775	10 75
Fort Haven & C.	Crouse, & Co.	262	39,775	9 10
Fort Haven & C.	Crouse & Co.	158	26,250	9 10
J Vanetta	Crouse & Co.	53	11,375	10 25
J Vanetta	Crouse & Co.	80	10,300	8 90
Messenger & Co.	Crouse & Co.	90	20,500	10 75
J Osner	Crouse & Co.	106	23,350	10 35
Jerrett & Bro.	Crouse & Co.	110	22,000	9 40
Hedges & T	Crouse & Co.	233	48,100	10 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Crouse & Co.	123	21,650	9 30
Crouse, E & Co.	E Smith	302	45,775	8 60
W Hedges	Dripps S & Co.	39	9,225	10 65
Messenger & Co.	Dripps, S & Co.	62	13,440	10 65
S & W Allerton	C M Keys	102	21,750	10 45
Hedges & T	Gilchrist & Co.	115	24,925	10 15
Holmes, L & Co.	Gilchrist & Co.	113	33,065	10 35
J Rainsaler	Gilchrist & Co.	1100	Chicago av	10 20

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
W S Smith	J N Pidcock	195	19,860	p t
R S Cook & Co.	J N Pidcock	116	10,000	$7 25
Meyers & Needy	J N Pidcock	337	29,300	7 00
Meyers & Needy	J N Pidcock	110	9,374	7 00
Meyers & Needy	J N Pidcock	1228	101,040	6 50
R S Cook & Co.	J N Pidcock	240	19,300	6 05
R S Cook & Co.	J N Pidcock	113	9,960	6 05
A G McPherson	J N Pidcock	206	19,750	7 40
W S McClaine	J N Pidcock	80	5,825	5 00
W S McClaine	J N Pidcock	206	17,700	7 00
Jerrett & Bro.	J N Pidcock	82	9,050	8 00
Crawford & C.	J N Pidcock	224	19,800	6 50
Crawford & C.	J N Pidcock	218	17,870	6 25
Crawford & Co.	J N Pidcock	105	8,760	5 75
L Gardner	J N Pidcock	150	12,440	6 50
J Winnings	J N Pidcock	199	17,690	6 40
S Johnson	J N Pidcock	206	19,125	7 00
D Kitchart	J N Pidcock	217	17,885	6 50
J Smith	J N Pidcock	209	17,735	7 00
J Williams	J N Pidcock	215	17,560	6 50
Meyers & Needy	J N Pidcock	115	9,275	6 50
Meyers & Needy	J N Pidcock	223	18,300	6 75
H Cochran	J N Pidcock	466	38,050	7 25
H Deitrick	J N Pidcock	224	18,025	6 70
S G McPherson	J N Pidcock	168	av. 84	6 50
C Shoemaker	J N Pidcock	553	av. 87	6 75
Wm Hawkins	J Juvenall	229	18,565	6 75
D Casselman	W Hedges	37	2,875	6 50
D Nixon	C Pierce	230	19,125	6 50
W McFadden	C Pierce	203	18,575	7 25
W McFadden	C Pierce	200	17,625	7 00
John Heyl	A Dietrich	110	9,160	5 75
Wm Buchanan	A Dietrich	107	9,150	6 00
Wm Price	A Dietrich	721	60,650	6 50
Holmes, L & Co.	A Dietrich	66	5,640	6 85
Holmes, L & Co.	A Dietrich	48	3,600	6 50
R A Cochran	A Dietrich	209	16,610	6 25
G Crawford	A Dietrich	192	15,450	6 25
M Wilson	John Lloyd	245	21,345	6 87
M Wilson	John Lloyd	142	11,850	6 87
John Graham	John Lloyd	313	26,030	6 25
John Graham	John Lloyd	289	23,435	6 25
E Graham	John Lloyd	225	18,235	6 80
J W Lawyer	John Lloyd	101	8,590	6 80
M Wilson	John Lloyd	10	—	℘ hd 3 00
D Nixon	John Lloyd	124	10,260	6 65
Aull & Myers	Hill	107	16,975	6 00
J H Aurentz	E L Kase	207	19,450	7 70
Smith & T	E L Kase	622	51,685	7 00
A Vanfossen	Aull & Myers	103	7,725	5 75
L Gardner	H Dietrich	168	14,100	6 60
Smith & T	S Pancoast	94	8,810	5 75
R K Elliott	S Pancoast	109	8,975	6 60
F Sargent	S Pancoast	51	4,275	6 30
R K Elliott	Juvinal & M	112	7,525	6 62
C Campbell	Juvinal & M	420	34,775	6 32
Smith & T	Juvinal & M	152	13,075	6 00

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 21, 1868.

CATTLE—The demand for cattle was considerably ahead of the supply. The result was high prices were the ruling feature of the market for good fat cattle. The entire sales only reached 426 head. It would be safe to say that double that amount could have found purchasers at good prices. This is the time to send their cattle to market, as it is out of the question that the present high prices can be much longer sustained. Now is the accepted time if you wish to realize good prices. The extreme prices this week were $8 10@9 75 ℘ cwt. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

May 7	558	$5 50@9 50
May 14	430	6 50@9 75
May 21	426	6 10@9 75

The sales fall behind last week only four head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market contained a fair supply of sheep and lambs. There was a steady trade demand for both descriptions. The market ruled firm, and prices were well sustained notwithstanding the offerings were liberal. The pens were soon cleared away. The sales reported were the following:

M. Humes reports having sold 14 head of coarse wooled sheep, from Beaver county, at 6¼c, and 26 head of nice fat lambs at $4 ℘ head.

Emerick & Co. retailed 65 head of Ohio sheep at 6½@7c.

Gibson wholesaled 68 head, averaging 76 lbs, to Emerick & Co., 6½@7c.

Beeler reports having sold 70 head of Butler county lambs at $2@3 50 ℘ head.

Garwin & Co. report having sold 103 head at 5¾@6¾c ℘ ℔ for sheep, and lambs at an average of $2 75 ℘ head.

HOGS—Being out of season, there was nothing done worthy of notice. The extreme rates were $9 00@11 00 ℘ cwt. In a retail way, a few head only were disposed of.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Marks & Trauerman report sales of 85 head Chicago steers at $8 25@9 75 ℘ cwt.

Hartman & Schomburg report sales of 36 head Chicago steers, at $8 50@9 50 ℘ cwt.

Greenwald & Kuhn report sales of 55 head Chicago steers, at $8 50@9 75 ℘ cwt.

Haas & Kraus report sales of 67 head Chicago steers, at $8 50@9 25 ℘ cwt.

M. Verner reports sales of 18 head Chicago steers, at $8 90@9 50 ℘ cwt.

L. Rothchilds reports sales of 12 head prime Chicago steers at $8 25, and 21 head at $8 50@9 25 ℘ cwt.

Myers & Needy report sales of 51 head Chicago steers, at $8 75@9 50 @ cwt.

Blackstock & Hazleund report sales of 46 head of fair to prime Chicago steers, at $9 25@9 62 ℘ cwt.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass report sales of 55 head as follows: 20 head of Stockers at $6 10; also 35 head of Chicago steers, at $8 25@9 25 ℘ cwt.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Receipts of the week 5,831 beeves, 16,950 sheep and lambs, 22,579 hogs.

Beef ½c lower on the week, closing quiet and not strong. There were on sale to-day 2,188; quotations: extras 18c; prime 18c; fair to good 16½@17c; inferior to ordinary 15@16½c.

Sheep and lambs—Firm at last week's rates; on sale to-day 1,400; extra sheared 10@10½c; prime 9@9¾c; common to good 8@9c; inferior 6½@7½c; lambs 12@19c.

Hogs depressed; arrivals to-day 8,882; prices ¼@½c lower; demand light; heavy corn-fed 9¾@10c; fair to good 9@9½c; light to common 8½@9c.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cattle about ½c better, with ready sales at 14½@14¾c for common to prime.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Beeves in good demand at full prices; sales 1,350 head at 11½c for extra steers; 12c for choice; 9½@10½c for fair to good, and 6@8½c gross for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 6,000 head at 6@8c gross. Hogs in fair demand; sales 2,500 at $13@14 75, net.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that the provision market has been quiet during the greater part of the past week and prices have declined materially on most articles, but the strength in feeling has not yet been lost except with weak holders, or those who are obliged to realize. Buyers have been hammering the market to their utmost ability with a view of going in, and this idea is a correct one for future profits, but at the close it was found that the stocks were too strongly held to make much impression; the prices of to-day are higher than a few days ago, and stuff very difficult to buy at present prices. The market closed firm at my quotations below:

Mess Pork is in good demand at $27 75, but generally held at $28 cash, with buyers at that figure, buyer's option, this month. Country 25 to 50c less, according to quality.

Rumps are played out and none to be had. $25 would be paid for scallawags. Extra prime pork $25 with a stock of about 1,500 barrels.

Lard has been in moderate demand except at very low prices. 18¼c is freely offered, but it can't be had under 18½c, and not much at that, notwithstanding the decline in Liverpool. Lower grades and greases are in such light supply quotations are only nominal.

Bulk meats are in better demand at 12½, 14½, 15½@16c, all loose, for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides, but generally held at the close ¼c higher. No hams offering.

Bacon at the decline has been in fair inquiry for future delivery but has been touched lightly this week, buyers preferring to hold bulk instead of bacon. I quote shoulders 13½c, sides 15½c, clear rib 16½c, and clear 16⅞c, packed, with buyers, but generally held ¼ to ½c over these figures with indifferent sellers. Sugar cured hams 19½@20½c; plain 17½@18½c.

Plate Beef in better supply, at $23 for choice. Beef hams 19 to 19½c.

Tallow scarce.

Stearine held at lard prices but dull.

Tobacco.

The amended Internal Revenue bill, just reported to Congress, does not contain a feature calculated to relieve the tobacco trade from the depression under which it labors. Common sense should teach any one in the least degree conversant with the workings of the Internal Revenue laws that there is less likelihood of fraud when the tax is low than when it is excessive. For two years the cry has been that the tax has been excessive, and owing to the fact of its being so excessive frauds have been committed all over the country. This has been shown to the authorities over and over again—and yet in the face of appeals and remonstrances from the very best men in the trade we find that the bill is amended so as to greatly increase the evil instead of diminishing it. The tax on manufactured tobacco remaining at 40c, and that on smoking increased to 40c on an article worth about 6c ℘ ℔. And then after tinkering for years at a segar tax, and having fixed it at a uniform rate of $5 ℘ m—which has given universal satisfaction excepting only to some grasping, selfish individuals in the little State of Connecticut—now double the rate. It is hard to understand what possesses the minds of our law-makers; and they must be content to rest under the imputation of either being tampered with by those whose interest it is to bring the produce of their own State into consumption at enormous rates, to the exclusion of the productions of the great States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio; or of being totally unfit to represent the interest of the country at large in the matter of national commercial prosperity. It is to be hoped that the public press of the country will take up this strain, and not cease until the glaring inconsistencies referred to above are corrected. Trade of course is duller than ever. Sales of 10 hhds Clarksville on private terms; 10 cases Pennsylvania wrappers at 20c; 25 do do, a running lot, at 6@9½c. There is very little going in manufactured except in the contraband article.—*Phila. Com. List.*

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Petroleum quiet; crude 17½c; refined 30@30½c. Flour—low grades unsettled. Wheat dull. Rye advanced to $2 17@2 18. Corn very quiet; yellow $1 27@1 28; mixed western $1 24@1 25. Oats 92c for western.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The Drug market continues very active. The business doing is large and satisfactory to the trade. Prices are without material change from those reported one week ago. The folowing are the current prices:

Article	Unit	Price
Acid.		
Acetic	℔	28 @ 31
Citric	℔	1 17 @ 1 22
Oxalic	℔	40 @ 42
Tartaric	℔	80 @ 85
Alcohol	gall	4 00 @ 4 10
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	28 @ 31
Socot	℔	95 @ 1 05
Am. Carb	℔	25 @ 27
—Aqua	℔	10½ @ 14
Annotta	℔	80 @ 90
Ashes Pot	℔	9½ @ 10½
—Soda	℔	4¾ @ 5¼
Bal. Copa	℔	1 08 @ 1 13
Bay rum	gal	4 50 @ 6 00
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	86 @ 88
Clinch r'd	℔	2 10 @ 2 20
" Pale	℔	70 @ 55
" Com	℔	45 @ 55
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	13 @ 16
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	64 @ 66
Blue Vitr	℔	12 @ 13
Borax ref	℔	37 @ 40
Brims roll	℔	5½ @ 6
—Flor Sul	℔	6¾ @ 7½
Calomel A	℔	1 13 @ 1 18
—English	℔	1 60 @ 1 65
Camp ref	℔	1 28 @ 1 33
Canthar's	℔	2 05 @ 2 15
Cham. Ger	℔	28 @ 33
—Roman	℔	55 @ 65
Chlorof'm	℔	2 05 @ 2 15
Cloves	℔	48 @ 50
Cochineal	℔	1 50 @ 1 55
Con lye	case	7 00 @ 7 25
Copp'rs	bbl	7 50 @ 8 00
CreamTar	℔	38 @ 50
Cubebs	℔	44 @ 48
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45
Emery En	℔	13 @ 15
Et Nitsps	℔	70 @ 75
—Sulph	℔	1 21 @ 1 30
Ext Logw	℔	13½ @ 14
—Liq Cala	℔	40 @ 50
—Italian	℔	45 @ 50
—Sicily	℔	25 @ 28
Fustic chi	℔	3¾ @ 4½
Galls Alep	℔	53 @ 58
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	53 @ 58
" White	℔	85 @ 1 00
Myrrh Tk	℔	67 @ 72
Shellac	℔	58 @ 64
Trag'srts	℔	50 @ 55
" Flake	℔	1 50 @ 1 60
Hoffm's A	℔	85 @ 88
Indigo Ma	℔	1 50 @ 1 60
—Span fl't	℔	1 65 @ 1 70
Iodine res	℔	7 20 @ 7 30
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 8
Log chipd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	1 63 @ 1 68
Madder	℔	22 @ 23
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 50
—Carb	℔	50 @ 55
Manna SF	℔	1 28 @ 1 33
Morph sul	℔	7 75 @ 7 85
Nutm No1	℔	1 58 @ 1 63
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	8 00 @ 11 50
—Castor	gal	2 35 @ 2 60
—Cinnam	℔	4 65 @ 4 90
—Cloves	℔	3 90 @ 4 20
Oil.		
Cod livr	gal	2 25 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	4 50 @ 5 50
Lard c	gal	1 00 @ 1 30
—Cincin	gal	1 25 @ 1 50
Lins'd	gal	1 22 @ 1 25
Neats	gal	1 35 @ 1 45
Olive	gal	3 25 @ 3 35
—quarts	doz	7 75 @ 15 00
—pints	doz	4 85 @ 5 00
Origan	℔	80 @ 1 90
Peppert	℔	6 00 @ 6 50
Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 3 25
Sassafras	℔	1 20 @ 1 30
Sperm	gal	2 95 @ 3 10
Tanners	gal	85 @ 90
Whale	gal	1 10 @ 1 20
Winteg'n	℔	5 75 @ 6 25
Opium Ty	℔	11 85 @ 12 10
Phosphos	℔	1 25 @ 1 40
Pl Paris	bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Potass.		
Bi chrom	℔	21 @ 23
Chlorate	℔	60 @ 86
Iodide	℔	6 18 @ 6 38
Prus yel	℔	45 @ 47
" Red	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Putty	℔	5½ @ 5¾
Quin sulp	oz	2 25 @ 2 35
Rosin	bbl	6 25 @ 6 65
Root.		
Gentian	℔	12 @ 15
Gingr E I	℔	27 @ 29
" Jamca	℔	36 @ 38
Ipecac	℔	4 05 @ 4 20
Jalap	℔	2 60 @ 2 75
Liquorice	℔	18 @ 20
Rhub E I	℔	3 70 @ 3 50
Sars Hon	℔	56 @ 58
Senega	℔	55 @ 60
Valeri En	℔	60 @ 63
" Germ	℔	35 @ 37
Sal Ammo	℔	16 @ 18
—Epsom	℔	5 @ 5¾
—Soda	℔	3½ @ 4
Seed.		
Canary	bus	7 75 @ 8 50
Hemp	bus	4 50 @ 5 00
Cardamn	℔	5 15 @ 5 65
Mustard	℔	18 @ 21
Senna Al	℔	38 @ 42
" E In	℔	25 @ 30
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	8½ @ 9½
Caustic	℔	8 @ 9
Soap Cast	℔	21 @ 25
—Cast wh	℔	28 @ 31
Starch	℔	8 @ 8½
Sugar Ld	℔	43 @ 46
Sumac Sic	℔	11 @ 12
Terra Jap	℔	9 @ 10½
Turps	gal	80 @ 88
Varnish.		
Copal	gal	2 50 @ 4 00
Japan	gal	1 15 @ 2 10
Damar	gal	3 40 @ 3 65
Ven Red	℔	4 @ 4½

MANILLA, HEMP, AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

Since the opening of navigation trade has been fairly active in cordage. The demand for drilling rope, especially for the Venango oil region, is better than it has been for three years past. There has also been an exceedingly active demand for lumber or rafting rope. The resumption of coal mining has also created an active inquiry. We note an advance in Sisal cordage and twine.

The following are the card prices:

Manilla cordage	21½
Do do 12 thread	22
Do do 6 and 9 thread	22½
Do do tarred	21
Do hawser laid oil well rope	21½
Do lath twine, tarred	21
Do hay rope	22
American hackled hemp tarred cordage	19
Do hemp white rope	23@25
Sisal cordage	20
Do cordage, 6 and 9 thread	20
Do stave and leather twine	23
Do tarred lath twine	22
Jute rope, 6 and 9 thread	15
American hemp sash and bell cord	33@40
Do hemp tarred lath twine	20
Do hemp packing	15@25
Sunn hemp, packing	18
Houseline, marline, etc	26
Spun yarn	20@23
Cotton rope	50@70
Oakum, American and Sunn	11@12
Caulking cotton	20@23
Bed cords, American Hemp and Sisal ℘ doz.	$2 25@4 00
Twines, hemp	20@40
Do cotton	50@75
Do jute	20@35

TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

No. 3, Flax Twine	℘ ℔. 32
No. 4, do	34
No. 5, do	40
No. 6, do	45
No. 8, do	50
No. 10, do	60
Flax seine-twine	40
No. 6 sail-twine	44
No. 8, do	50
Colored broom-sewing twine	45
Broom-tying twine	33
Wool twine	18 to 25
Carpet chain, plain	25
Do chain colored	30

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 21, 1868.

Dry goods are moving slowly and the spring trade may be said to be over.

There will propably be some late trade, as many buyers have purchased light stocks and will have to buy again in June.

Slight charges are made in light and undesirable styles of prints, and we quote:

SHEETINGS.

Anchor	17@17½c
Penn	17@17½c
Eagle	17@17½c
Connewago	17@17½c
Idaho	16½@17c
Monatook	16½@17c

PRINTS.

American	12½@13½c
Gloucester	12½@13½c
Lancaster	12½@13½c
Allen	12½@13½c
Richmond	12½@13½c
Oriental	12½@13½c

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

A successful strike by the window glass boys or helpers, last week, for an advance of twenty dollars per month, has induced the blowers to make an effort in the same direction, which will probably not equal their expectations. Nothing more unreasonable could possibly have been proposed, as our manufacturers are now paying full fifty (50) per cent. more for the same labor than their Eastern competitors in New Jersey and New York State. In Philadelphia window glass of New Jersey make is selling at a price that would nett our manufacturers a loss of 10 to 15 per cent. In the face of this discrepancy in the rate of wages here and in the East, our glass manufacturers are asked to pay an additional 15 or 20 per cent. on all their labor or stop. Most of them will prefer to let their fires out as they cannot now compete with foreign or Eastern glass, and the advance demanded would put them entirely at the mercy of their rivals in other sections of the country. The probability is that glass will not, therefore, accumulate as was generally expected and prices are hardening a little. It is difficult to say what effect the strike will have upon prices, but we do not anticipate a large advance as glass can be brought here from the East and have the market supplied at about present rates, should all the factories go out.

We quote sales by car load at 50 per cent. off, and in small lots at about last week's quotations, as follows:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 00
11 by 18 to 16 by 24		9 00
10 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 50
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36		13 00
26 by 38 to 30 by 44		15 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 45		16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

There is no new feature in the hide and leather trade, if we may except a continued and growing scarcity of hides, and a demand that almost exceeds the supply. Prices are again higher in the West than in the East for the same quality of hides.

Rough leather is coming in rather more freely. Good lots suitable for harness sell readily to Western curriers at full prices. Poor grades are neglected, even with the inducement of buying at lower figures.

In this connection we would call the attention of tanners to the fact that lots of rough, otherwise good, from not being fleshed clean, are objected to on account of the great loss to the finisher, and do not sell readily.

In finished leather there is little doing, except in harness and upper, both of which are in good demand, with an advancing tendency in prices.

Below are the quotations for hides, leather and oil, as furnished us by G. H. Anderson & Co., wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	40@43c	Extra shaved h'r's	46c
Oak sole, middle and light	41@43c	Black bridle ℘ doz.	$55@60
Rough oak	37@33c	Fair bridle, ℘ doz.	$60@70
Finished calf	$1 30@1 65	Saddlers skirting	48c
Waxed upper, ℘ ft.	26@28c	Shoe skirting	44@46c
Wax kip	70@90c	Red sole B. A	30@33c
Band leather	45@46c	Red sole Orinoco	28@30c
No. 1 oak harness	44@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ℘ doz	$7 00@8 00

HIDES.

Green salted	13@13½c	Green Calf	15c
Green Butchers'	9@10c	Tanners' oil, bank	75@80c
Dry Flint	23@25c	Tanners' oil, straits	85@90c
Tallow No. 1	11½@12c	Calcutta Slaughter Kip	$2 40@2 60

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The market for foreign fruits and nuts and canned articles continues very active, as it has been during the whole season. Merchants report a very satisfactory trade. Prices are without material change from those reported two weeks ago. Messina oranges and lemons are higher, with a large demand. Domestic dried fruits are in better demand, and for peaches prices have been looking up. The stock of green apples is fair and quotations unchanged. We quote:

New Layer Raisins, ℘ box	$4 50 to 4 75	doz	$4 00@4 25
New Figs, ℘ ℔	25c	Peaches, 2 ℔ cans ℘ doz	$2 75@3 00
Messina Oranges	$6 75@7 75	Blackberries, 2 ℔ cans ℘ doz	$3 75 to 4 00
Messina Lemons	$5 50@6 00	Cherries, 2 ℔ cans, ℘ doz	$4 to 4 25
Bordeaux Almonds, ℘ ℔	48c	Green Apples, ℘ bbl	$4 00 to 6 00 as to quality
Ivica Almonds, ℘ ℔	36@38c	Peas, 2 ℔ cans	$3 00
Sicily Almonds, ℘ ℔	28@30c	Huckleberries, 2 ℔ cans ℘ doz	$3 75@4 00
French Walnuts, ℘ ℔	15 to 16c	Corn (Winslow's) 2 ℔ cans ℘ doz firm at	$4 00 to 4 25
Tomatoes, 2 ℔ c	$2 50	Plums (Damson) 2 ℔ cans ℘ doz	$4 00@4 50
Cocoa Nuts ℘ 100	$7 50@8 50	Tomatoess, 3 ℔ cans ℘ doz, firm at	$3 00
Filberts, ℘ ℔	16 to 18c	Lima Beans, 2½ ℔ cans ℘ doz	$4 50
Naples Walnuts, ℘ ℔	23@25c	Pickles, ℘ 100 by the bbl	90c@$1 15
Brazil Nuts, ℘ ℔	16 to 18c	Pickles, ℘ quart jars	$4 00@4 25
Pecans, ℘ ℔	16 to 20c	Pickles, ℘ half gallon jars	$6 00@6 50
No. 1 Herring, ℘ box	40 to 50c	Dried apples	7@8c
Scaled Herring ℘ box	60 to 80c		
Strawberries 2 ℔ cans	$4@4 50		
Pine Apples, 2 ℔ cans ℘ doz	$4 75		
Pears, 2 ℔ cans	$3 50to4 00		
Peaches, 3 ℔ cans ℘			
Dried peaches	11@12½c		

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The receipts of boards from the pine regions of the Allegheny river, the present season, have been rather smaller than usual. The whole amount for this market as yet will hardly exceed 15,000,000 feet, and probably not over 12,000,000. The greater quantity has been sold at $19@20 ℘ M. The range for prime to choice was $18@23 ℘ M. A few common lots sold at $16 ℘ M., but they were of a very inferior quality. From yards there is a fair business doing with but few changes in prices.

We quote yard prices as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℘ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	29 00
Third Common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00@20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℘ M	60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	36 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	36 00
Shelving on one side	34 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	36 00
Half inch patent planed	25 00
Half inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	34 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	48 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	7 25
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	7 25
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	7 00
Lath	4 50

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

Pig Iron and Blooms.

We have no change to note in raw irons. The market, whether as regards prices or demand, is substantially as at the date of our last report.

Sales of the week were rather light and restricted to the wants of consumers for mixture to stocks in hand.

A noticeable falling off in the volume of orders for manufactured iron and nails is reported by manufacturers, and it is believed that the bulk of the spring trade has already been realized, and that henceforth until midsummer trade in both crude and manufactured irons will be comparatively light.

Receipts of raw iron continue liberal in the aggregate—this is especially true of charcoal descriptions—but in standard medium grade forge irons there is but little accumulation.

Advices from the Mahoning iron district report a strike of coal miners for an advance of wages. As a consequence seven furnaces have blown out, and there is a probability of as many more suspending operations within the coming week.

Anthracite.

40 tons No. 2 foundry	$41 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 "	38 00—cash.
95 tons No. 2 red short forge	37 50—4 mos
10 tons No 2 grey forge	36 00—cash.
200 tons No. 2 neutral forge	38 00—5 mos
155 tons " " "	38 00—6 mos
80 tons No. 2 red short forge	35 50—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 " mottled forge	35 00—4 mos

Coke.

150 tons Allegheny river coke	35 00—8 mos
100 tons Western Ohio coke	35 50—4 mos

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

500 tons medium grey forge sold from furnace	34 50—4 mos
300 tons common grey forge sold at furnace	33 50—4 mos
300 tons white and mottled	32 50—6 mos
120 tons good medium grey on board at furnace	33 50—4 mos
300 tons white and mottled to arrive	34 00—6 mos
100 tons open grey to arrive	39 50—6 mos
150 tons good medium grey on wharf	35 00—6 mos
50 tons grey medium to arrive	37 00—4 mos
70 tons grey medium "	36 00—6 mos
61 tons grey on wharf	37 00—6 mos
100 tons grey to arrive	36 00—6 mos

Charcoal.

50 tons fancy forge	51 00—4 mos
50 tons "	48 50—4 mos
45 tons "	50 00—4 mos
25 tons Hanging Rock common foundry	40 00—cash.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	44 00—6 mos
25 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—6 mos
30 tons No. 1 medium	43 00—4 mos

Blooms.

10 tons No. 1 Juniata	90 00—4 mos
100 tons muck bar	61 50—4 mos

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The iron and nail market is without notable change. Some good orders for iron have been placed with manufacturers by western consumers during the past week, but the general demand has been very inactive.

The demand for nails continues in excess of the supply and prices are firm.

Sheet and plate iron are in good request at the card rates. We quote:

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3¾@ 4¼
Horse Shoe	5¼
Heavy Band	4¾@ 5¼
Hoop and Light Band	5 @ 9½
Round and Square	3¾@ 7¾
Oval	4¼@ 5
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@ 5½
Boiler Iron	5½@ 9
Tank Iron	5¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℘ ℔ extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4¼@ 4½
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20 and 25 ℔s to the yard	4 @ 4¾
Nail Rods	8½@10
Coal Screen Iron	5¼@ 6¼

	Amer'n.	Charc'l	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¼	6¾	9
" " 18 to 24	5¾	7¼	9½
" " 25 to 26	6	7½	9¾
" " 27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℘ ℔ extra,

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$5 00
8d and 9d " "	5 25
6d and 7d " "	5 50
4d and 5d " "	5 75
3d "	6 50
2d "	7 75
3d fine "	7 75
2d fine "	8 75
⅝ lining "	9 50
Clinch "	6 75
Cut Spikes	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes	5 75

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1⅛ in, $6 75; 1¼ in, $6 50; 1⅜ in, $6 00; 1½ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Casing Nails—75c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½ cents ℘ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The following are the manufacturers card prices of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, who have reduced their rates very materially:

	Discount off Standard List.
Carriage bolts, full square necked, forged nuts	50 and 10 and 5 net
Tire bolts	50 and 10 and 5 net
Plow bolts	10 and 5 net
Machine and square head bolts	30 and 5 net
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	30 and 5 net
Square and hexagon nuts	3½ cts ℘ ℔ off net
Washers	3½ cts ℘ ℔ off net
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more	1 in. diam. 5½c ℘ ℔ net ¾ and ⅞ in. diam 5¾c ℘ ℔ net
Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 kegs or more	⅝ diam. 9¼c ℘ ℔ net 9-16 diam. 10½c ℘ ℔ net ½ diam. 11½c ℘ ℔ net
Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of 5 kegs or more	1c ℘ ℔ over above
Screw hook & eye hinges	¾ to 1 in diam 12½c ℘ ℔ net ⅝ in diam 13½c ℘ ℔ net ½ in deam 15½c ℘ ℔ net
Screw and strap hinges 8, 10 & 12 in long, lots of 100 pr or more	10c ℘ ℔ net 14 to 36 in long 8½c ℘ ℔ net
Wagon box strap bolts, in lots of 100 sets or more	80c net, per set 8 bolts
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 00 per doz net
Cast iron washers	4½c ℘ ℔ net
Thimble skeins	Dis. off list, net

Bridge bolts at a small advance over price of bar iron.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The following is the Manufacturers' Price List, subject to the customary discount:

Size. Inside Diam.	Price. Per Ft.	Size. Inside Diam.	Price, Galv., Per Ft.
⅛ inch gas pipe	7	⅜ inch gas pipe	16
¼ do	8	½ do	18
⅜ do	10	¾ do	24
½ do	12	1 do	34
¾ do	15	1¼ do	44
1 do	22	1½ do	56
1¼ do	30	2 do	75
1½ do	38	2½ do	1 20
2 do	56	3 do	1 65
2½ do	90	3½ do	2 10
3 do	1 30	4 do	2 50
3½ do	1 60	4½ do	3 20
4 do	2 00		
4½ do	2 40		
5 do	2 80		
6 do	4 00		
7 do	5 50		
8 do	7 00		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The market is only moderately active at the following current Pittsburgh rates:

I C 10x14	$13 50
I X 10x14	16 50
I XX 10x14	20 75
I C, 12x12	14 00
I X, 12x12	17 00
I C, 14x20	14 50
I X, 14x20	17 50
I XX, 14x20	22 00
I C, roofing, 14x20	13 25
I X, roofing, 14x20	16 25
Bar Tin, ℘ ℔	41c
Pig Tin, ℘ ℔	36@38c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The trade has been picking up and is now reported pretty active. Prices are without change. We quote the current rates as follows, as reported by one of our largest manufacturers:

Best quality refined tool steel	19c
Machinery steel	14c
Cast spring steel	14c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10½@16c
Cast plow steel	14c
German plow steel	11c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The demand is fair. We quote the manufacturers prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1 per doze	$4 00
" " 2 " "	2 50
Hurl " 1 " "	4 50
" " 2 " "	4 00
Braid " 1 " "	4 00
" " 2 " "	3 50
Round No. 1 per doz	3 50
" " 2 " "	3 00
Western Common	2 50
Broom Corn, prime, per ton	250 00
Broom Corn, common, per ton	180@200
Broom handles, per 1000	20@30
Swallow Brooms, per dozen	5 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The cracker market for the past few weeks has ruled fairly active. There has been a large demand for all kinds of Crackers, but prices have not undergone any change for a month past. We quote Marvin's card rates as follows:

Boston Crackers	11	Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	12	Graham Wafers	12
Soda "	11	Milk Biscuit	12
Oyster "	10½	Ginger Snaps	17
Water "	10	Pilot Bread	10@11
Butter "	11	Cracker Meal	12
Sugar "	12½	Almond Nuts	20
Graham "	12	Fancy Crackers	20
Dyspepsia "	12	Tea Cakes Assorted	16
Jumbles	20	French Crackers	30

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

Stocks of white lead are light, and the market rules very firm at the following quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	14c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	14½c
Fancy brands from	7½@13 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	14c
Orange Mineral	13½@14½c
Pure Red Lead	12 @13c
Painter's Red Lead	10½@11c
Litharge	11½@12½c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	12 @14c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	7½c
Putty	5 @ 5½c

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, &c

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The following are the card rates of Jones & Laughlin, Manufacturers:

Diameter from	to				℘ ℔
3	to 4	inches inclusive,			10 c
do 2⅛	to 2⅞	do	do	do	10½c
do 1⅞	to 2	do	do	do	11 c
do 1 7-16	to 1⅜	do	do	do	11½c
do 1 3-16	to 1⅜	do	do	do	12 c
do 1	to 1⅛	do	do	do	12½c
do ¾	to 29-32	do	do	do	15 c
do 9-16	to 11-16	do	do	do	16 c
do 3-16	to ½	do	do	do	19 c

One cent ℘ ℔ extra for Pump and Piston Rods,

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

We quote the market moderately active at the following quotations:

Chemical Olive, ℘ ℔	10c	Rosin No. 3, ℘ ℔	5c
Variegated Toi't	18c	Castile, ℘ ℔	13c
Palm, "	11c	Sawyer's Barber, ℘ doz	84
Detersive, "	12c	Honey, ℘ doz	75c
German, "	13c	Dip and Mould Candles	16c
Opodeldock, "	15c	Star Candles	20 to 25c
Rosin No. 1, "	8c	Crystaline	22c
Rosin No. 2, "	7c		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	$ 75@ 80	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Union Twist	71@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Flounders	70@ 75	Scotch Snuff	65@ 75
Tens	65@ 68	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Navy	64@ 68	Rappee Snuff	65@ 75
Young America	90@1 00	Cut and Dry	20@ 28
Diamond Twist	90@1 00		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The market continus to rule quiet, but steady.

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches	35c
Bolt Coppers	35c
Sheathing, 14x48 inches	32 to 33c
Copper Bottoms, in large quantities, with 5 ℘ cent. off	40c

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

X Ale ℘ bbl	$10 00	℘ hf bbl $5 00
X X Ale ℘ "	11 00	℘ " 5 50
India ℘ "	12 00	℘ " 6 00
Porter ℘ "	10 00	℘ " 5 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools, &c:

One set complete 2½ inch joint and slab jar, $350.
One set complete 2½ inch joint and link jar, $310.
One set complete 2 inch joint and link jar, $300.
Improved grabs, $25@100; Valve Sockets, $30; Band wheel shaft and flanges, $50 60; Pitman straps, $16 00; Sansom port iron, $15.

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 23, 1868.

The following are the manufacturers' prices:

Cr. ℘ bdl	40c
Md. ℘ bdl	60c
D. C. ℘ bdl	80c

Rags in good demand at from 4@4½c, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1868.

The market is dull, with but few transactions. Some small lots of the new clip are coming in, but not sufficient yet to establish prices. The Eastern markets are reported very dull and declining in price. Our dealers are not disposed to buy the new clip at the prices recently paid for the old clip, as the probability is strongly in favor of lower prices.

It is not expected that any considerable amount of wool will be sold for some weeks to come as the weather has been so cold as to prevent many farmers from washing their sheep yet.

Our quotations are nominal, ranging from 35 to 43c for common to medium wools, and for fine wools 43 to 50c. Unwashed wools a discount of one-third; heavy buck fleeces a discount of one-third and one-half.

WOOL.

The New York *Economist* reports the wool market very quiet. The goods market for woolens remains in a very unsatisfactory state, and the mills being now running principally on fall goods manufacturers, have little disposition to produce a large amount of goods before they know what styles will be wanted or what prices will be paid. For a number of seasons past they have gone on running their mills and buying wool, expecting that the next season would be better than the last; and these expectations in every instance have been diappointed, accompanied with heavy losses, and to such a fearful extent that none now have the hardihood to force production; the least they can do, they think, is the best, and the result of this very careful working of the mills by manufacturers is, wool is exceedingly dull and prices softening. Dealers generally wish to sell at current rates, and have ceased to look for higher figures, but are not willing to let off the wool at prices which would induce buyers to take hold freely. Some dealers feel confident that June will be a better month, and manufacturers are determined that it shall not, if they can prevent it by keeping out of the market.

All kinds of wool suffer from the general apathy of buyers. Pulled wools, particularly supers, which were in good demand a short time ago, move very slowly, and give way in price. A good many manufacturers who were using super pulled and medium fleece, have now changed on account of the extreme prices asked for this class of wools by dealers, and are now using extras, while others are waiting for a supply from California

In a few years we may expect that this State will produce so much wool that it will regulate the price at which the wool from every other State will be sold, particularly medium wools, while Oregon and Texas will play no important part in the wool department of this country. There was a time, and not long ago since, these wools were passed by and scarcely looked at save in a time of great scarcity, now they are sought for eagerly by every person using medium wools. And the wool growers of the older States will now have (if they intend to make wool growing profitable) to produce an entirely different class of wool, and it must be either the finest of Saxony wool or the long worsted wools, and leave the half and three-quarters to the newer States. This country produces wool too near alike; there is not the variety produced which an intelligent sheep husbandry should look for. Sheep raising has been too much a matter of whim, fancy and excitement; if one kind of wool should have a demand over another, every one would rush to its production, or if one class of wool was dull then every one raising that class of wool abandons it, slaughters their sheep, and curses wool and the manufacturers, whereas, if the business was more diversified, it would tend to diversify the manufactures of the country, which is greatly to be desired. We will see, however, what the auction sale of 200,000 ℔s domestic, for the 21st inst., will do.

At the present time every kind and grade of wool is stagnant, and there is another reason why wool at the present time is stagnant; manufacturers know that the Ring Brigade put up the price of wool by their speculations that that advance is so much money out of their pockets, and they feel determined that no money shall be made by their operations out of the meager margin that the best cloths afford.

Combing wools have an opportunity now to rest, and will not very likely be in great demand till after the new clip.

The sales for the week include 350,000 ℔s fleece, ranging from 35@38c for unwashed; 45@49c for Michigan and State; 48@51c for Ohio X, and 55c for XX and fine Ohio; 350 bales pulled at 43@49c for super and extra, 36c for black and 55c for combing; 54 bales A 1 and A 2, fall clip clean California, 29c; 45,000 ℔s spring California, on private terms, 2,000 ℔s XXX and X X spring clip, 35c; 12,000 ℔s Texas, 33c; 5,000 ℔s tubbed, 57c; and 200 bales Mestiza on private terms.

FOREIGN WOOL.

It is somewhat sad to think that Spain, the native country of the merino, which not so long ago sent all the wool for the best English cloths, has allowed its quality to degenerate and its once large supply to dwindle away. The wool of Saxony, Silesia, and some parts of Austria, which is obtained from sheep of the merino breed, is the finest produced in any country; and notwithstanding the lower price and nearly equal quality of the Australian, German wool is still employed for the finest broadcloths, some kinds of ladies' shawls, and a few other purposes. Great attention is paid to the breeding and rearing of sheep in Germany, and large flocks are reared for their wool alone. In Austria the number of sheep is estimated at 30,000,000, and occasionally a fleece is obtained so fine that twelve hairs of it will only equal in thickness one hair from a Leicester sheep. France produces a large quantity both of fine and coarse wool. In Italy the production of wool from mixed merino breeds has become a source of great wealth. Russia, as might be expected from its great extent, rears many qualities, from the finest merino to a very coarse kind. The wool of the remaining countries of Europe are of minor importance.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN GEORGIA.

B. D. Lamsden, of Eatonton, Ga., in speaking of sheep raising in that State, expresses the opinion that "when the *Lespedeza striata* shall cover our worn-out lands and pine thickets, and root out our broom sedge, which it is fast doing, and legislative action be taken in regard to the sheep's worst enemy—dogs—Middle Georgia will become a wool-growing section. I had thirty head of sheep last winter—common stock of the country. I did not give them one cent's worth of food, and left them to care for themselves, salting them occasionally. Early in the spring they commenced lambing, and I raised thirteen lambs and sold $12 50 worth of wool. The lambs were considered the best in our section, and the sheep were in fine condition. I mention these facts to show that with proper attention sheep husbandry can be made profitable."

The Glenham Woolen Mill has stopped, owing to a strike of the weavers, mostly females, who refuse to work unless the ten per cent. taken from their wages last winter is restored.

In Salisbury, New Hampshire, and its neighborhood, many sheep are dying from some unknown cause. One farmer has lost a hundred. The disease is frequently fatal to the best flocks, though it is usually found to prevail more generally among the poorer sheep.

Wool growers in the West are urged to pay more attention to the production of the coarser grades of wool. In 1861 there were only three manufactories of worsted goods in the country, consuming 300,000 ℔s of wool; now there are twenty-five factories, which consume 12,000,000 pounds.

Trade, Agricultural and Manufacturing Items.

Of the 98,634,240 acres of land in California, about 65,000,000 can be cultivated and 15,000,000 more used for grazing. At least 80,000,000 are available to support population, either by growing lumber or vines, if not for wheat raising or pasturage. But less than 2,000,000 are now cultivated and less than 5,000,000 fenced in. About 5,000,000 have been segregated into farms preparatory to cultivation. During the first nine months of the current harvest year 5,700,000 centals of wheat have reached San Francisco, against 5,100,000 last yera. The exports of wheat and flour have been 4,500,000 centals, against 3,700,000 last year.

The New York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* predicts a smash-up among the jobbers and importers in this city. He says: "Heavy obligations will soon fall due—about the end of May mostly—and the means to meet them will be hard to find. One of the few prosperous dealers on Broadway told me two days ago that Eastern merchants will not be able to pay more than twenty cents on the dollar. Western men can do better, and nearly all the goods sold to Southern men were sold for cash, so that the heaviest losses this season will have to be borne by houses which have been selling to the East."

A meeting of representatives of the National Stove and Hollow Ware Co-operative Works was held in Philadelphia on Saturday for the purpose of adopting a plan for the accumulation of a fund of $30,000, to be invested in ground and buildings, machinery and tools for the manufacture of stoves and hollow ware. The amount to be divided into shares, and no person will be allowed to hold more than one share.

One-third of all the furs cured in the world are sold in Leipsic. In 1863 the sales in this branch footed up 6,131,500 thalers—2,022,500 thalers worth coming from America alone. During 1867 the exports from Leipsic to the United States amounted to $2,409,827; for the quarter ending March 31, $622,554; June 29, $804,369; September 30, $730,194; December 31, $252,708.

A few years ago sales of Dry goods in Chicago by auction were unknown. At the present time the business of one auction house alone amounts to over a million dollars a year, and it is confidently expected that in a few years more Chicago will be the center of a trade of this description fully equal to that of New York fifteen or twenty years ago. The facilities for the disposal of goods there are said to be equal to those enjoyed now by New York or Philadelphia.

Twenty-six thousand cases, or one million five hundred and sixty thousand pairs of shoes, were shipped from Lynn during April. The value of these shipments was nearly two millions of dollars, and it was the largest month's business ever transacted at Lynn. The manufacturers are reported to be as busy as ever this month in filling orders.

CALIFORNIA CROPS.

This year seems destined to be pre-eminently favorable to the farmers on the hills and sandy plains. The grain and grass in those districts have been greatly benefitted; and beef, butter, cheese, milk and hay ought to be cheap for the next twelvemonth. In abundant years the price of wheat and barley is determined less by the supply here than by the demand elsewhere. There is some talk among farmers of a movement for the purpose of establishing a co-operative grain warehouse in this city, but it has not appreached a probability of success. The Clear Lake *Courier* says the yield of grain in that county will be unusually large this year. In Santa Clara county, 15,000 acres never sown before was put into wheat. In Paradise Valley, 30,000 acres have been sown this year for the first time.—*Alta California.*

SILK CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

The California *Farmer* affirms that the Golden State "can beat all the other States, and the world, in silk culture, and China and Japan besides. The bugbear about cost of labor is nothing, for our expense in feeding is only one-quarter or one-fifth of any other place in the world, and we need no material cost or care for sheltering the worms from storms or damps. Everything is in our favor, and in less than five years we will export from this State to our friends East such manufactured products as shall astonish them. We can, and we will succeed in this great enterprise.

The best estimates make the wheat crop of California for the present year 20,000,000 of bushels. The barley crop 10,000,000 of bushels, and the crop of oats 2,500,000 of bushels. Some anxiety is expressed that there will be a deficient tonnage for the export of flour and grain.

A reduction of twenty-five per cent. has been made on the passenger and freight tariff over the Union Pacific Railroad. The reduction goes into effect at once.

The exports of Demerara to the United States have largely increased of late. In 1867 she sent us 12,733 bbls., 16,926 hhds. and 857 tcs. of sugar against 5,424 bbls., 4,024 hhds. and 148 tcs. in 1864. Of molasses 71 bbls., 84 tcs. and 18,296 puns, in 1867, against 16 bbls., 19 tcs. and 5,078 puns, in 1864. The total value of Demerara products sent to us was $450,491 in 1864, $924,555 in 1865, $1,348,711 in 1866 and $1,664,157 in 1867, an increase of more than $1,500,000 in the time named.

The total receipts of cotton at Louisville, Ky., from October 1 to May 1 were 18,220 bales, of which amount 761 were received in April. The receipts of tobacco from November 1 to May 1 aggregate 14,467 hogsheads, valued at $518,820. Of this amount 4,287 hogsheads were received during the month of April.

The exports of sugar from Trinidad have steadily increased since 1854. In that year they amounted to 58,580 hhds; in 1866 to 91,580, and this year will probably exceed 100,000. The productiveness of cane land on the island has quite doubled in fourteen years.

In 1863, Brazil exported 1,350,100 bags of coffee; in 1867, 2,459,753. She supplies about half of the total coffee product of the world.

Providence Print Cloths Market.

[For the week ending May 15.]

Market very quiet. Sales light for the past week. Goods fell off during the week three-quarters of a cent a yard. The following are the sales:

3,000 pieces	56x60	7¾c
2,000 "	56x60	7⅝c
5,000 "	60x64	8⅜c
2,000 "	64x64	8⅝c
15,000 "	64x64	9c
5,000 "	65x64	8⅞c
Total sales		32,000 pieces

—*Boston Bulletin.*

IRON MARKETS.

In New York the market for Scotch is a little weaker, and the *Iron Age* reduces quotations a trifle on most brands. The stock is good. Transactions limited. American is also quiet but very firm. Sales are not pressed, and any concession readily secures a purchaser. Prices the same as the previous week. Bar from store is moderately active at former prices. The rail market is steady, and the mills are not disposed to take orders, except upon perfectly satisfactory terms. The Pacific Railroad will use 100,000 tons of American iron of all kinds this year, and are now in the market for 80,000 more.

Import from January 1st to April 30th, 1868.

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet.
From foreing ports	tons 2,607	tons 6,069	bdls 54,280
coastwise	490	32	4,744
Total tons	3,097	tons 6,101	59,024
Same time 1867	6,640	19,149	152,887

The following is the weekly report prepared especially for the *Iron Age*, by Messrs. Thomas J. Pope & Bro.:

Trade continues moderate, buyers taking only for immediate wants. The spring business, now almost closed, has not met general anticipation. This is manifest in the decline of prices from the position they assumed after the large speculative transactions in February, 1868. But, as a general thing, manufacturers look for a favorable fall trade, provided the excitement of a Presidential canvass and election do not altogether prostrate business. It is, however, generally admitted that prices can be no higher than those now current unless there be a heavy rise in gold, or increase of fall trade. As that standard of value is considered, even on Wall street, about 20 ℘ cent. above its actual value, it is only the machinations of the politicians that can so far injure the country as to cause further advance in gold.

Copper is more quiet, and prices are quotable at 23½@24c.

Pig iron quiet, firm for American and for Scotch, at unchanged figures. The arrivals have been more plenty; holders of American not being satisfied with present rates, have yarded about 5,000 tons, in anticipation of June sales.

Bars unchanged and quiet.

Spelter in moderate demand, at 9@9¼c currency, store lots.

Tin firmer, with transactions at 24¼c gold; tends upwards at present.

Lead quiet, at 6½@6⅝c gold.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig iron continues dull and prices are unsettled; sales of Anthracite at $38@39 for No. 1; $36@37 for No. 2, and $33 50@34 ℘ ton for hard. Manufactured iron is firmly held at full prices.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The *Journal* reports pig iron as remaining dull with little doing. We quote:

Mill, hot blast	$37 00@39 00
Foundry, hot blast	40 00@42 00
Etna, cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel	55 00—cash
Hecla " "	60 00—cash

The receipts for the week are 410 tons, and the shipments 314 tons.

Belfont Furnace (bituminous) went into blast on Monday and so far is doing well.

Bar iron is dull, without change in price; we quote common at 3¾@4¼c.

Nails are in brisk demand at $5 for 10d.

We give below the result of last year's run at Star Furnace, Kentucky, which will be of interest to furnacemen generally:

Amount of ore used	9,371 tons.
" Charcoal used	2,456 loads.
" Pig iron made	3,395 tons.
Running time	265 days.
Amount of ore used in making 1 ton of iron	2:83 tons.
Amount of charcoal used in making 1 ton of iron	148 bush.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The London metal circular of Vivian, Younger & Bond, of May 1st, says with the exception of copper, business in the metal market has been confined within narrow limits, though last week's values have been sustained.

Copper—In the early part of the week there was not much business passing, but on the 29th, the mail from Chile was delivered, and on its transpiring that the charters of fine copper during the last half of March only amounted to 670 tons for England, and 170 tor America, a strong demand set in, and the market returned to the highest point reached a fortnight since. The transactions comprise over 1,000 tons of bars from £75 10s, and closing at £77; about 500 tons refined ingots at £79@79 10s; 700 tons of ores at 15s 6d, and 650 tons of Regulus from 15s 3d to 15s 9d ℘ unit, the latter being the last price paid. The advices from the West Coast are generally favorable for copper, and a considerable falling off in the charters this year is observable. A good business has been done in English and fine foreign descriptions, and the market closes very firm.

Quotations of English tough and Chili bars, ores and Regulus were as follows:

	May 1. 1868.	May 1. 1867.	May 1, 1866.
Tough ℘ ton	£82	£77	£88
Bars	77 10	71	80 —
Ores and Regulus ℘ unit	— 15 9	— 14 3	— 15

Tin—A quiet market, and a few lots of Straits Tin disposed of at 93s and 93s 6d cash, and prompt.

Spelter—Scarcely any business reported during the week, and Silesian must be quoted a shade lower.

Lead—Inquiry rather limited for English Pig, but prices are not affected.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is firm, with moderate stocks, and a gradually increasing demand for consumption. It is the opinion of the trade that the bottom has been touched, for the present at least, and buyers are operating rather more freely. Foundrymen, and manufacturers of hardware, machinery and rails, are in receipt of liberal orders; and, as old iron is sold pretty close up, they are obliged to come into the market for supplies of pig metal.

The best brands of foreign are scarce, with no recent importations, and command very full prices, though the demand is principally for the domestic article. The latter is coming forward more freely, but the receipts are principally to the order of customers, and lots of No. 1 have been sold in New York at a shade higher rates. The supply and demand, at this point, are about evenly balanced, and the current trade is of a very healthy character, with sales in small lots as wanted.

The market for manufactured iron is quiet, and exhibits no change in prices of leading articles.

Scotch pig is quiet, with further sales of Gartsherrie and other brands No. 1, in small lots for consumption at $42@44 ℘ ton for the various brands. American is firm and unchanged, with sales of retail lots at $39@45 ℘ ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@60 ℘ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is in moderate demand at quotations, with sales of English and American, from store, at $85@90 ℘ ton for common, and $95@100 for refined. Railroad iron is in demand and firm with sales at $53@54 ℘ ton, gold, for English, and $80@82 ℘ ton, currency, for American. Cast steel is selling at 18@23c ℘ ℔ for English, and 21@23c for American. Boiler plates are selling at 7½c for flanges, 5¾c for C No. 1, and 5½c ℘ ℔ for common and tank. Russia sheet is quiet, with sales at 12c, gold, and 16@17c, currency. English and American do are selling at 6¼@10c ℘ ℔. Nails are in good demand at the late reduction, with sales at 5@5¼c ℘ ℔ for assorted sizes. Old iron is dull and shading, at $1 30@1 65 ℘ 100 ℔s for cast, and $1 75@2 for wrought scrap.—*Bulletin.*

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

The movements of grain at Chicago for the weak ending the 16th, and for the corresponding week last season, are reported to have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls	39,157	24,998
Wheat, bush	210,765	58,026
Corn, bush	467,262	563,318
Oats, bush	185,296	85,271
Rye, bush	3,791	10,882
Barley, bush	1,641	17,302
SHIPMENTS.		
Flour, bbls	49,836	32,024
Wheat, bush	155,475	53,141
Corn, bush	585,755	445,655
Oats, bush	86,042	112,252
Rye, bush	1,038	32,911
Barley, bush	770	7,071

The Peach Crop.

The reports from the peach growers are generally favorable. In New Jersey, orchards on low grounds are said to be damaged, and in other orchards it is reported that the borer has injured many trees. On the whole, however, there is a prospect of an average crop. In that State, the cultivation of the peach is steadily advancing Northward, and Hunterdon, Warren and Morris, are now the principal peach growing counties. From Delaware and Maryland the reports are generally favorable. In Pennsylvania some trees have been injured by the mice, and many hundreds of trees have been destroyed. The trees that have escaped the mice now look well, and a fair crop is looked for. Twenty thousand trees will be planted in Solesbury township, Bucks county, this season, and large orchards will also be set out in other townships.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The market remains dull, though no decline has taken place, and we continue to quote Ohio river at 8@9c, and Pittsburgh 12c ℘ bushel afloat. The retail demand is supplied at 14@16c ℘ bushel for Ohio river, and 16@18c for Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Fair supplies and sales of best Pittsburgh afloat at 12@12½c to dealers. Retail sales range from 17 to 18c ℘ bushel, delivered. Pomeroy coal to boats 14c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton nominally lower; sales 200 bales at 31c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 1,253 bbls and 5,055 bags; flour 5@10c lower on low grades; steady for medium and good; sales 1,040 bbls at $9 25@9 90 for extra state; $9 30@10 for extra western; $11 65@13 20 for white wheat extra; $9 30@13 for round hoop Ohio; $11@12 for extra St. Louis; $12 50@16 50 for good to choice do, closing steady with some inquiry for low grades. California lower; sales 1,350 sacks at $11 50@13 25 via Horn, and $12 75@13 75 via Isthmus. Rye flour steady; sales 350 bbls at $8 25@10. Corn meal in fair request. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 29,977 bush; wheat 1c lower, with only a moderate business doing; sales 57,000 bushels at $2 24@2 25 for No. 2 spring; $2 35 for No. 1 do; $2 70 for white Wisconsin; $2 75 for amber State and Canada. Rye drooping; sales 5,000 bushels at $2 05@2 07 for western, $2 07 for Canada. Barley quiet. Barley malt quiet; sales 5,000 bushels rye malt at $1 90. Receipts of corn 95,261 bush; corn opened 1c lower for new and firm for old, and closed firm and advancing for both; sales 152,000 bushels at $1 12@1 13½ for new mixed western afloat, closing at $1 13@1 13½; $1 16@1 17 for old do in store and afloat. Receipts of oats 24,000 bush; oats a shade easier and more active; sales 9,200 bushels at 85c western in store, and 85½@86c for do afloat. Rye firm. Coffee firm and quiet. Sugar firm; sales 750 hhds at 11⅜@12½c for Cuba, and 12½c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet and firm; clayed 48c. Petroleum quiet at 12¾@13c for crude, and 28½c for refined bonded. Hops quiet. Leather—Hemlock sole in limited request at 26½@27½c for Buenos Ayres light weights. Wool quiet at about previous prices; sales 260,000 ℔s at 48@57c for domestic fleece. Coal dull and unchanged. Pork firmer and quiet; sales 1,800 bbls at $28 70@28 87 for new mess, closing at $28 81 regular; $27 87@28 00 for old do, closing at $27 87 regular; $23 25@23 75 for prime, and $24 50@24 75 for prime mess; also, 250 bbls prime mess, seller June, at $26 62. Beef steady; sales 220 bbls at $15@20 50 for new plain mess; $20 50@24 00 for new extra mess; also 80 tierces at $33@35 for prime mess, and $38@42 for India mess. Beef hams lower; sales 75 bbls at $32 50@35. Cut meats quiet; sales 180 packages at 13½@14½c for shoulders, and 17½@18½c for hams. Middles nominal. Lard firm; sales 825 bbls at 17½@18¾c; small lots at 18¼c. Butter quiet at 30@33c for Ohio, and 32@35c for state. Cheese quiet. Freights to Liverpool firmer; 60,000 bush grain per steamer at 5½d for corn, and 5¾@6d for wheat.

LATEST—Flour closed with more doing, part for export; low grades strongly in favor of buyers; medium and good grades firm. Wheat $2 23@2 25 for No. 2, and $2 34 for No 1 spring. Rye dull at $2 05@2 06. Oats steady at 85c for western in store. Corn moderately active and firm at $1 13@1 13½ for new mixed western afloat, and $1 16 for old mixed western in store. Pork steady at $28 75@28 87 for new mess, cash and regular, and $29 12@29 25, buyers June. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats very dull. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 18¼@18½c for fair to prime. Eggs dull at 21@21½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn in light supply, and demand at 97@98c for ear. Oats firmer and higher, closing at 81c. Rye dull and prices drooping at $1 95@2 00. Cotton dull at 29½@30c for middling. Tobacco active at full prices; sales 274 hhds. Mess pork unchanged; it is held at $28 00, but not saleable at better than $28 50. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 12¾c; sides 14¾@15c. Bacon unchanged; buyers and sellers apart; shoulders dull at 14c; clear rib sides 17c, and clear 17½c, but these rates are ¼c above the views of buyers. Lard unchanged; held at 18¾c, but sold to a limited extent at 18½c. Butter plenty and again lower; fresh 28@32c. Eggs firm at 18c. Potatoes in moderate supply and firmer. Dried apples and peaches dull and lower; apples declined to 5@7c; peaches 10@12½c. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Wool in demand at 30 to 50c. Linseed oil firm at $1 20. Petroleum steady at 37@38½c. Gold 139½.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Tobacco in good demand at steady prices. Very little doing in cotton; sales 33 bales ordinary at 25c; low middling 25@27c. Hemp firm; undressed $135@165; single, $240@250; double $250@260. Flour dull and quiet; fall super $7 25@8 25; extra $8@9 25; double extra $9 25@10 75; fancy $13@14. Wheat 3@4c lower for fall and 2c for spring; choice red and white fall $2 85@2 90; prime to choice do $2 75@2 80; No. 2 spring $2 05@2 07 for Iowa and Kansas. Corn slow and heavy but holders firm; mixed 87@88c; mixed and yellow 89@90c; choice white and yellow 90@91c. Oats heavy at 78@80c. Rye advanced to $1 85@1 90. Nothing doing in barley. Pork active and higher; mess $28 56@29. Bacon active and prices stiffer; city clear sides 17¼@17½c; rib do 16@16¼c; shoulders 13¼@13½c. Lard—not much doing; small lots sold at 19c but no very considerable quantity can be obtained at this.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The dry goods market continues extremely dull and depressed. The most noticeable decline to-day was in the price of Freeman's prints, which have been marked down to 10c by a jobbing house for the least desirable styles. Arnold's are selling at 10½c; Merrimac D at 12½@13½c; Pacific and Richmonds 13½c, and Cocheco 14c. Heavy brown sheetings steady at 17½c for best brands, such as Pacific extra, Amoskeag A, Atlantic A and Indian Head, but good enough brands, like Stark A and Lawrence C, can be bought at 16½c. Bleached muslins without variable change, except Bootes, which are down ½c, and selling at 15@15½c. The woolen trade is greatly depressed, and light weights in light grounds are being closed out at remarkably low prices.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Cotton dull at 30c; receipts 63 bales; exports 11 bales. Flour dull; superfine $8@9. Pork $29 50. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear sides 18c; bulk shoulders 13c; clear sides out of market. Lard 19@21c. Corn $1, Hay $20. Oats 87c. Bran $35.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 29½@30c; sales 1,300 bales; receipts 49 bales. Sugar firm; Cuba Nos. 12 and 13, 12⅝@13½c; Louisiana prime 15¼@15½c. Cuba molasses firm at 55@60c.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 139⅝@139¾.

NEW YORK, May 20—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 4@6 per cent. on call. Prime discounts 6@7 per cent.

STERLING

Dull at 109⅝@110 for prime bills.

GOLD

Quiet and steady, closing at 139⅝@139¾. The Government sold none. Shipment to-day $1,075,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Continue in active demand and higher, closing strong. The conversions of 7-30s to-day were $1,774,650; redemption of compounds $245,000. Henry Clewes & Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 prices: Coupons '81, 114½@114⅝; do '62, 109½@109⅝; do '64, 108⅜@108⅝; do '65, 108⅛@108⅝; do new, 110⅜@110⅝; do '67, 110½@110⅝, 10-40s, 104⅛@104¼; 7-30s, 107⅝@108.

STOCKS

The railway market was generally steady though quiet. Express and miscellaneous shares heavy and lower. Pacific Mail declined, no dividend. The Mariposa stock holders have appointed a committee to examine into the title of their property.

5:30 PRICES:

Canton 49½@49¾; Cumberland, 34½@36; Wells' Express, 23⅝@24; American, 54½@54¾; Adams 55¾@56; United States 55¾@56; Merchants Union 28@28¼; Quicksilver 29⅝@29¾; Mariposa 5@5½; Pacific Mail 91⅝@91¾; Atlantic 34; Western Union Telegraph 37⅝@37¾; New York Central 128⅝@128¾; Erie 68⅛@68¼; do preferred, 73½@75; Hudson 138⅜@138½; Harlem 122; do preferred, 132; Reading 91@91¼; Ohio and Mississippi 30@30⅛; Wabash 50@50¼; St. Paul 63⅞@64; do preferred 76½; Michigan Central 118½@119; Michigan Southern 84¾@84⅞; Illinois Central 146@147; Pittsburgh 86⅛@86⅜; Toledo 106⅛@106⅜; Rock Island 92⅝@92¾; Northwestern 66⅜@66½; do preferred 76⅛@76⅜; Fort Wayne 108⅛@108⅜; Hartford and Erie 15@15½; Missouris 81; old Tennessee 68⅛.

MINING SHARES

Firmer and quiet. Gregory $3 00; Edge Hill $3 25.

RECEIPTS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $5,639,816; payments $4,000,833; balance $101,537,425.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Sales 286 hhds tobacco; lugs $6 95@8; wrappers $45; market active. Flour—superfine $8 75@9; fancy $12 75@13. Wheat $2 50@2 55. Corn 93@95c. Oats 83@85c. Barley $2 90. Rye $2 10. Lard 19c. Mess pork $28 50. Bacon shoulders 14@14½c; clear sides 17¼@18c; bulk shoulders 14@14½c; clear sides 16⅜@17c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—Flour held firmer; choice Wisconsin and Iowa $9 37@9 75; medium $8 87@9 25; common $8 50@8 75. Wheat unsettled and higher at $2 11½ for No. 1; $2 01 for No. 2. Corn advanced 1c, at 92c for No. 2.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 20—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn dull; white $1 14@1 16, yellow $1 23. Oats—western 85@88c. Rye dull at $2 00@2 10. Provisions firm, quiet and unchanged.

Emigration and Immigration.

Thousands of the better class of artizans in our Northern and Eastern cities disgusted with the difficulties of living and the precariousness of employment, are carrying their energy and their capital to new fields of labor. The West and South are filling up from the North. In many New England towns organized systems have been established for the promotion of emigration. In Worcester, Mass., a company of thirty persons, mostly heads of families and men of capital, are going to settle in Missouri to form the necleus of a larger New England settlement in that State. In Boston, Springfield, and other towns there has been a large depletion of the best class of the population. Of a number of excellent mechanics recently discharged from the Springfield Armory, a large proportion immediately went West and South with their families and their savings. The rush to California from this and other Eastern States has been larger this year than in any year since the "California fever" subsided. All who go, we are informed, readily obtain employment at good wages.

The tide of foreign immigration is likely to be largely increased this year. There may be a falling off from Ireland, but there will be a large increase from Germany—and of the better class. Advices from the German ports represent that the emigration is only limited by the means of transportation. Nearly all these immigrants carry with them more or less funds amounting in the aggregate to an enormous sum. Comparatively few of the Germans remain in our cities. They generally, and wisely, depart for the interior.

Free Speech in France.

In the French Senate, on the 5th May, the new Press bill and Public Meeting bill were debated.

Senator Delisle said:—In Russia the Czar abolishes serfdom and allows public journals to discuss social questions of vast importance. In Austria constitutional institutions exist and are becoming daily more developed. The press there is marvellously free. What do we find in Prussia? The King, so deficient in generosity or liberality towards the princes whom he has conquered—(sensation)—while he extends his possessions, accords more liberty to the inhabitants of the countries under his rule. And when the impulse of this liberal movement is noticed in all States the initiative is felt to be due to France.

Count Segur d'Aguesseau said: The tiers-parti of the present day has has taken a new *mot-d'ordre*; its cry now is—necessary liberties. That is a very fine phrase; but it is incomplete; there ought to be added—in order to overthrow the government. At the head of these liberties is placed what is termed that of the press, but which really means freedom for the journals, a very different thing, and which attracts much less sympathy when called by its real name. Next, the right of meeting is demanded, but only to lead to the establishment of clubs, and bills described as great measures have been introduced which can produce only great evils. The apprehensions felt by the Emperor's friends are keen and profound. In 1849 it was said: "The time has come when the good should feel secure and the bad tremble." At present the reverse is the case—good citizens are afraid and bad ones are reassured; add to the latter all the rogues, since the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Buffalo Hunting.

A Hays City (Kansas) correspondent writes: Buffaloes are quite numerous in this vicinity, and parties frequently come up the road, spend a day in the chase, and return to excite the envy of their friends by descriptions of the lordly game and excitement of the hunt. A party of four gentlemen by the name of Leech, from Pennsylvania, were recently here, and succeeded in slaying thirteen shaggy bulls. A hard ride in saddle, however exciting it may be, is not always conducive to comfort, for I could not help noticing that these gentlemen, as they took their seats in the cars afterwards, managed themselves very carefully. Buffalo hunting hath its *arrieres pensees.*

For More than Ten Years

Burnett's Preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivalled. ws*

MARRIED:

HURLEY—DAIN—On Thursday evening, 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, Allegheny city, by the Rev. Mr. Scarborough, Mr. WM. H. HURLEY and Miss KATE, daughter of the late James Dain of Pittsburgh.

POHL—KUHN—On Thursday evening, 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. F. W. Muller, Mr. GEORGE POHL to Miss BERTHA KUHN.

DIED:

LYONS—On Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, JOHN LYONS, aged forty-seven years.

KNOX—On Sabbath morning, May 17th, at the residence of her uncle, Rev. J. Knox, in Lower St. Clair township, Miss CLARA KNOX, daughter of the late Arthur Knox, of Cadiz, Ohio.

HAGUE—On Tuesday morning, May 19th, M. J., wife of Stephen Hague, in the seventy-second year of her age.

LUCAS—About three o'clock, Tuesday morning, May 19th, at the parsonage, Union avenue, Allegheny, Rev. V. LUCAS, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Allegheny, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

McHENRY—At the residence of his sister, in Sewickley, on Tuesday afternoon, May 19th, JAS. McHENRY, Jr., aged fifty-nine years.

WANTED—SALT BARRELS—Proposals for furnishing 500 Salt Barrels per week for one year, are wanted by the Union Salt Company, Address HOLLER, BECK & CO., Temperanceville, Pa., or S. P. ROSS, No. 87 Grant street, Pittsburgh. TThs*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have on the 11th day of May, 1868, dissolved our connection with the Coal Mining Company of ACKERMAN, SCHAD & MINERS' COMPANY, at Osceola, according to the provisions of the article of agreement.

JOHN MYERS,
JACOB MYERS,
JACOB WESIN,
BARNEY HOGODON,
MATHIAS SNYDER.

WANTED—AGENTS—"E. D. MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF GRANT," in *English* and *German*. Extraordinary inducements to Agents to sell the "Popular and Authenticated Life of U. S. Grant," *with steel plates and maps*, by Hon. E. D. Mansfield (E. D. M.,") whose Military Education, close study of History, long experience as Editor and Author, and powerful and graphic style, render his book of *absorbing interest and perfect authenticity*. His reputation *alone* will sell the book wherever offered. We deal with canvassers directly. Applicants for territory apply to sole owners of copyright, R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati. eod*

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,

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TENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUOR, filed in the Clerk's office, in month of May, 1868:

PITTSBURGH.

R. W. Ramsey, tavern, First ward;
Geo. Daly, tavern, First ward;
Albert Torrence, other goods, First ward;
Arthur Robinson, other goods, Third ward;
John E. Heinricks, eating house, Fourth ward;
Thos. B. Byrle, tavern, Fifth ward;
A. Dougherty, eating house, Sixth ward;
M. Johnston, other goods, Sixth ward;
F. Haney, eating house, Eighth ward;
Sophia Haid, tavern, Tenth ward;
Jos. Rinehart, tavern, Tenth ward;
Wm. Burns eating house, Tenth ward.

ALLEGHENY.

Joseph Schirmer, eating house, Third ward;
Christ. Jeckel, tavern, Fifth ward;
Wm. Geng, tavern, Seventh ward.

BOROUGHS.

John Schlegle, tavern, East Birmingham;
Patrick Towers, tavern, Lawrenceville;
John Hoover, eating house, Lawrenceville;
Wm. Kreasler, eating house, Lawrenceville;
Fred. Colmes, eating, South Pittsburgh;
Wm. Hannen, other goods, South Pittsburgh;
Jacob A. Hart, other goods, Sharpsburg.

TOWNSHIPS.

Christ. Jarmiller, Baldwin;
Frederick Eik, tavern, Collins;
Nich. Hory, tavern, North Fayette;
Chas. C. Stephens, other goods, Franklin;
Geo. Toner, tavern, Liberty;
Ellen Thomas, tavern, Oakland;
Patrick Gittinnan, other goods, McClure;
Thos. Welsh, eating house, Union;
Pat McGreevy, tavern, Versailles.

The License Board will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, at 9 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above applications.

JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

TERMS:
One copy, per year....................$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year..........1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE VOTE ON IMPEACHMENT—ACQUITTAL ON ELEVENTH ARTICLE—DEFEATED, NOT DISMAYED.

The vote taken by the Senate sitting as the Court of Impeachment, on Saturday, on the eleventh article of impeachment, has determined as a legal question the guilt or innocence of President Johnson. Whilst the vote upon the remaining ten articles has been postponed until the 26th, it is not supposed that the result will vary from that of the vote already taken. To us the result was not altogether a surprise. We believed that Andrew Johnson had committed high crimes and misdemeanors; that he with deliberation and corrupt intent had interposed the functions of his great office to prevent the accomplishment of the will of the loyal people in regard to the settlement of our internal concerns; that with equally corrupt motives he had labored in his official capacity to secure to conquered rebels the rights they had forfeited, and to scatter the fruits of victory which the loyal people had sacrificed so much to secure.

For these, among other reasons, we, in common with the great body of the loyal people, demanded that Andrew Johnson should be impeached. At the same time we were anxious that he should have a fair and an impartial trial; that he should have the assistance of the foremost legal talent in the country; that no doubtful testimony should be admitted against him, and that the rules of evidence recognized in all courts of law should be fairly construed, whether favorable or otherwise to his cause; that the Senators sitting as his judges should be governed by pure consciences, mindful of the solemn obligations of their oaths, and determined to render even and exact justice to the country and the accused; and, generally, that the trial should be so conducted that, however it might result, no shadow of suspicion might fall upon the integrity of Senators, and that no stain of dishonor might attach to the American character. We were equally anxious that when the civilized world and posterity should read the record of the trial, no occasion would be found to reproach us as an upright and just-dealing people.

How far these hopes have been realized is a fair subject for inquiry. We believe that during the entire trial, not one act of injustice was done to the accused; but that on the contrary the rulings of the Court were in a somewhat extraordinary manner favorable to him, more so, indeed, than would have been the case had he been arraigned on indictment before any criminal Court in the nation. We believe that the case upon the part of the people was fairly and temperately presented; that the testimony was clear and convincing beyond shadow of doubt; that the guilt of the accused was unquestionably established; and that the verdict, to be in accordance with the law and the facts, should have been for conviction.

Entertaining these views we were confident that the President would be found guilty and removed from office, until we were informed of the events which transpired last Monday and subsequently to the adjournment of that day. Those events were of such a character as to embarrass if not materially change the situation in the court. The people were confident of conviction because their cause was a just one, and it was but natural that what was regarded as the defection of some of the Republican Senators should excite unusual feeling and discussion. The motives in which such feelings originated and the effect they probably exercised need not now be discussed.

Notwithstanding the events of the week, it was not without hope in the country's final triumph that the Court of Impeachment convened on Saturday to vote upon the guilt or innocence of the President. Our dispatches from Washington inform us that on Friday night *thirty-six* Senators, constituting the requisite two-thirds, had announced themselves in favor of conviction on the eleventh article. When the vote was taken Senator Ross, of Kansas, betrayed his promise and voted for acquittal. The vote stood thirty-five guilty, nineteen not guilty, and the President was declared acquitted on the eleventh article.

As to the motives by which certain Republicans were actuated a great deal might be said. As a matter of conscience they will have to account to another tribunal; as a matter of public duty they will have to answer to the people. There is, however, grave reason to suspect that corrupt means were employed to secure the President's acquittal; but as the House has ordered an investigation it would be improper in a matter involving such high considerations to attempt to mould public sentiment before the result of the investigation has been developed.

The result of impeachment is not without compensation to the country. Although the legal result is the naked acquittal of the President, which will probably secure him in his office to the end of his term, his moral guilt, and his unfitness for his office have been very clearly established. The President can take no encouragement to himself to continue in his mad career; but he must, if he has any prudence left, take solemn warning from the trial that a repetition of the acts for which he has been tried would, most undoubtedly, end in a second impeachment, resulting in his removal from office. His acquittal is a barren victory through the forms of law; but to the people a most substantial victory through moral forces, which will in the end yield abundant fruit if properly appreciated. It is not without question either that the moral victory of the people will not be more substantial than the legal victory would have been had conviction followed the public voice. In the latter case conviction would be charged by many as the natural result of outside pressure, and not of a conscientious judgment. In the former, legal conviction has failed by one vote only less than two-thirds, under circumstances of most doubtful character, which, if made manifest by investigation, will not only more conclusively prove the President guilty of the acts charged in the articles of impeachment, but of the still grosser offense of securing acquittal by employment of corrupt means.

The impeachment trial had one feature which should ever be remembered by the people—we mean the gross partizanship of the Democratic Senators. They had prejudged the cause of the people long before they were sworn to judge it according to the law and the facts. Every vote cast by them during the trial was a partizan vote, without reference to either law or fact—but in fulfillment of their previously expressed intent to acquit the President. In that spirit they sat in the trial of the cause, and in that spirit, in the form of law and under the obligations of an oath, have they cast their votes for acquittal.

After a careful consideration of this important event, we can see no occasion for discouragement to the Republican party. In devotion to our country's interests we have endeavored to remove an incubus that obstructed the wise measures intended for the nation's relief. Our failure to do so is at worst but partial. President Johnson, if he has any wisdom, must henceforth exercise caution and discretion. Whilst we have not killed the snake we believe we have scotched it, and that the moral result of Impeachment will deter Andrew Johnson from carrying out his high-handed measures in the future. The duty still remains to the Republican party as the defender of the loyal cause to continue the noble work for which it was organized, and which through a war without precedent, and political trials without numbers, it has until the present most zealously maintained and defended. With hopeful heart we give our Republican friends everywhere good cheer, and and joyfully encourage them to renewed efforts in our noble cause. Let every one gird on his armor and nerve himself anew to enter the approaching campaign which will be ushered in with the nomination of General Grant as our standard bearer, determined by victory to secure the final and lasting peace of the nation.

WHO ARE FOR ACQUITTAL?

It is one of the peculiar features of the impeachment trial, that the man who, from his entrance into public life, has been a distinguished consistent and trusted Radical, should be foremost in opposition to the conviction of Andrew Johnson. We mean Chief Justice Chase. As an anti-slavery man, when to be one cost something, and as an emancipationist, when it was a startling proposition, he has had a distinct and elevated position before the country. His Radicalism was of early growth and has been long maintained. As a Radical Statesman he has had the choicest honors conferred on him. Conservatism is a word unknown in his vocabulary, save to despise; and till very recently, if he is not still, was he the favorite for the Presidency of the New York *Tribune*, the great Radical organ of the country. Nevertheless, he has felt a deep anxiety for the acquittal of the President, and done more to insure such a result than was proper for him to do, occupying the position he does. In this particular he has laid himself open to severe criticism, which he cannot hope to escape. Before the trial commenced there were rumors that Mr. Chase would side with the President's friends, and that whatever influence he could exert would be for acquittal. On the threshold of the trial the Chief Justice and leading Republican Senators came in collision, and it required a direct vote to restrain him. At different stages he has manifested so much feeling and done things so transcending what was expected of him, that he has been openly denounced by Republicans and Republican journals, for playing a part which in their estimation was of more service to the President than the efforts of his retained counsel. This is not the least remarkable development of the trial. If Senators Trumbull and Fessenden are "Conservatives," certainly Mr. Chase is not and never has been; and as a Radical of the old school he has done more for the acquittal of the President than they with their two votes have been able to do. And here we introduce what Col. Forney, who enjoys the best opportunities for knowing whereof he speaks, says of the part Mr. Chase has played:

> "The calm reflection which has lately succeeded the excitement of yesterday and the day before has convinced our friends that the defection in the Senate can have no other object in view than the formation of a new political party in which Chief Justice Chase and Andrew Johnson will figure as the prominent leaders. Stubborn facts will bluntly prove this assertion ere long; and although there are many who hesitate to accept such suggestions and explanations of the recent developments against conviction, they are gradually forced to believe it to be true. The fact that the Chief Justice is constantly in the company of Messrs. Fowler, Trumbull, and others who are known to be or are considered doubtful, is accepted as circumstantial proof that there has been a conspiracy from the first to accomplish the result now threatened. He drives, dines, and visits with them early and late. It has been his custom heretofore to hold himself aloof and compel people to seek him instead of seeking them, as he now does. A private letter from him to an eminent Southern loyalist declares that he has done everything in his power in the past to defeat Senator Wade, and that he will continue to do the same in the future. I hope soon to be able to get permission to print extracts from this letter; but until I do, you must accept the meager abstract of its contents, in the foregoing sentence, as a specific explanation of his extraordinary course. The feeling towards him, even among mild Republicans, is exceedingly bitter, as even his personal friends have failed to offer a respectable apology for his proceedings. Some of them predict that he will become a candidate against Grant, and that his course will consolidate not only the mild Republicans, but the War Democracy, in their support of a ticket to which none but the earnest advocates of impeachment can object. This prediction has caused some comment, and is generally accepted as convincing evidence of his determination to destroy the party of freedom and progress. Andrew Johnson publicly announced at the beginning of his Presidential career that such was his desire, and we see the result of his machinations in the impending danger which disheartens our loyal people."

The shots, hot and heavy, which the New York *Tribune* is pouring into the recusant Senators must make the sides of those seedy conservatives wince. While we have watched the accuracy of the *Tribune's* aim, the weight and range of its metal and the effect of its deliveries, we have been expecting that a shot now and then would be aimed at Mr. Chase, who, according to all accounts, has done most to demoralize the Republicans and secure the President's acquittal. The *Tribune* has not disguised its admiration for the Chief Justice as the great radical Statesman of the country, and has not hesitated to say that it regards him as the representative man for the Presidency. But it would seem that he has been the chief conspirator in the great wrong, which if it has been arrested is because the people rose in their majesty and forbade it. Mr. Tilton, weeks ago, forsook Mr. Chase, and warned the Republicans of his treacherous intentions. Subsequent events have proved that Mr. Tilton was right; but the *Tribune* is silent. In its vast armory employed against the "Conservatives," like Trumbull and Fessenden, has it not a single shot for the great "Radical," Salmon P. Chase, who, if impeachment fails, will be more responsible than any other man in the country?

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO?

The acquittal of the President will have a depressing influence on Southern Unionists. The apprehensions prevalent throughout the South are well based. Borne down to the lowest point of endurance, any new weight will be severely felt by the people of that unfortunate section. To the peace and prosperity of that portion of our country, Andrew Johnson, almost from the day he came into the Presidential office, has been an obstruction, and a worker of incalculable injury. The people there have little strength to bear new trials. Notwithstanding the obstruction which reconstruction has encountered at every step, it has made such progress that with the different branches of the Government harmoniously co-operating to assist to consummate the work in the speediest time practicable, the South would enter immediately on a new career, and every part of the Union would be correspondingly effected.

Now the question is, what will President Johnson do? It is not an idle question. For some days past there have been rumors about his good intentions, some of them going so far as to state that it was his purpose, if acquitted, to revise his policy, bring it into harmony with Congress, and select a new Cabinet to carry out these good intentions. We wish we could credit these reports. We can see how, with almost any other man, we might expect something of this kind. It is said that these assurances were given to Messrs. Trumbull and Fessenden, and perhaps other Senators who voted to acquit; and that they were thereby influenced in framing their verdict. If reasons not more objectionable than these influenced Senators, and if they are not disappointed in the end, many will be inclined to regard their course with some abatement of present disfavor.

Mr. Johnson has it in his power, in the remaining ten months of his term, to mitigate the verdict which his past course has deserved. On his course, consequences of the greatest moment depend, not of a personal or party character merely, but relating to the immediate and future welfare of the country. The question which more than any other is in the mouths of the people, is what will the President do? The answer is with himself; and it will be waited for with an interest scarcely second to that which was felt in the result of the trial.

The scale of operations on the Union Pacific Railroad are now on a scale of such magnitude as to defy Indian forays. An army of workmen will prove an army for protection, at all times to "lay down the shovel and the hoe" and take up the musket. The present force is about two thousand men, and three thousand are soon to be put at work beyond Salt Lake City. As the great Manufacturing Center, Pittsburgh has a deep interest in the progress of this great work. So vast a region that will be opened by this Road, must have a marked influence on our trade. It is finished 580 miles west of Omaha, and going westward at the rate of three miles a day.

A RIVAL OF BRICK POMEROY.

The great Democratic leader, Brick Pomeroy, is likely to have a formidable rival in the person of a journalist named Vanice, who issues a paper at Warsaw, Kentucky, called *The Sign of the Times*. The Democratic masses of the country are sustaining the *La Crosse Democrat* so liberally, and its sentiments seem to suit the party so admirably, that we may expect to see many of the same character spring up all over the country. Here is a sample extract from the new organ, which is clipped from an article on "A monument to Abraham Lincoln:"

> "Two hundred thousand dollars to erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln! Great God! Can it be possible? Is there a white freeman so low, so degraded, so steeped in infamy as to aid or assist in erecting a monument to that beast of iniquity, that father of Jacobins, of smutty stories; a curse, a blot on the pages of humanity; a political pimp; destroyer of civil liberty; head center of a hot-bed of thieves, knaves, cowards, plunderers, murderers, house-burners, woman murderers, spoon thieves; such a crew as the father of demons would be ashamed to associate with? A monument to Abe Lincoln, the defunct, sent to his father, the devil, on a Good Friday night, from a play house, by that lover of liberty, the great American Brutus, J. Wilkes Booth, whose name will go down to future generations as the American Liberator—as the man who had the daring courage to destroy the first American tyrant, to rid this unhappy country of a monster. We can exclaim, 'Well done, thou good and faithful son of freedom!'"

The above extract might suffice to indicate the character and tone of the paper, and to show what finds the readiest market among Democrats, but we add another very brief article on "Repudiation or Revolution:"

> "Americans, as God liveth, there is but one hope for you, and that hope is in the rising star of repudiation; and that star will lead you as did the star in the East lead the wise men to their Savior of Bethlehem, of old."

We congratulate the *Post* of this city on its new ally. It is a bolder advocate of Democratic principles, and is more outspoken in its sentiments, but it is laboring in the same cause. The *Post* has not yet reached the standard of the La Crosse *Democrat*, but it is tending in that direction. "Brick" has faith in the efficacy of wood cuts, and illustrates his sheet with ghastly caricatures. The *Post* is aping this fashion, and may have an arrangement for printing these cuts after Pomeroy has used them. A few days ago it had a caricature with this underlining—"The Great Reconciliation—The Butcher and the Beast"—in allusion to Gen. Butler and Gen. Grant. We suggest as the next subject for illustration—"The Lover of Liberty, J. Wilkes Booth, sending the first American tyrant, Abraham Lincoln, to his Father the Devil."

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The first year of the operation of the Bankrupt Law expires on the first day of June next, after which time all petitioners must pay fifty per cent. of their liabilities or procure the assent in writing of three-fourths of their creditors in order to obtain discharge from their debts. It is not true, as many suppose, that the operation of the fifty per cent. clause has been postponed to the first of January. The bill providing for such a postponement has passed the House, but has not yet been reached in the Senate. But twelve days of the time remains, and it is not to be presumed that with the present condition of the public business in the Senate, the bill will be reached before the time expires. It must, however, be remembered that the Senate has already evinced a determination not to take up the bill at all, and it may be concluded that the time will not be extended. Persons in the condition, and who desire to obtain the benefits of the law, should file their petitions before the first of June.

THE INVESTIGATION.

It is to be hoped that the investigation ordered by the House of Representatives, into the alleged bribery and corruption to secure the President's acquittal, will be of the most thorough and searching character. If the charge be true it is due to the country and to the Republican party that all of the facts should be known—the names of all the parties concerned in the disgraceful proceedings and the number of pieces of silver requisite to purchase each Judas. But if the charge be untrue justice demands that the Republican Senators who voted for acquittal should be relieved of the suspicion that they have bartered away their consciences for lucre. If there be no foundation for the charges, those Senators will, of course, court the investigation as a means of establishing the honesty and rectitude of their motives in voting as they did. It will not move them when it is said,

"Let the galled jade wince."

> In the first place, a verdict of acquittal would have the effect to unite and consolidate the Republican party. It would produce something such an influence on the party as the first Bull Run did on the loyal masses of the North. It would enkindle a bitter, resolute, determined partisan feeling, the strong current of which would drown minor jealousies and personal bickerings. It would rouse up a fierce hatred toward the party which has manifested sympathy for the President.—*New York Sun.*

We are glad the *Sun* has changed its tone. It was only a short time ago that it was of the opinion that acquittal would insure the overthrow of the Republican party. We took occasion to dissent from the opinion then, and we take pleasure in recording the change that has taken place in the mind of our contemporary.

The Republican party has had its Bull Runs and Chickamaugas, and survived them to go forth to win victory on victory. Acquittal will be but temporary in its influence—and we are not yet persuaded that it will not prove a blessing in giving the party new determination. The *Sun* finds ground for such a belief in the following view of the case:

> Another consequence of acquittal would be an increased confidence among the Conservatives in the prudence, discretion, and stability of the Republican party. It would appear to them that the leading Republican Senators had risen above the thraldom of party spirit, and exhibited a degree of independence and conscientiousness worthy of all praise.

The fact is now well established that Chief Justice Chase designs being a candidate for the Presidency. Having no prospects whatever of a nomination at Chicago, he has an eye upon the Democratic Convention at New York in July next. If the Democracy give him the nomination on a platform free from the impressions of such men as Seymour and Pendleton, the Chief Justice says he will accept it. Failing there, it is given out that he will be an independent candidate. As it is scarcely probable the Democracy will take him, Mr. Chase will have to "go it alone." In that event his support will come from the conservatives who supported the Democratic nominee in 1864, and will thus reduce the Democratic vote to that extent. Under no circumstances can Mr. Chase inflict any injury upon the party to which he owes his present importance.

It is singular the way Senators sometimes change. Senator Ross appears to have changed on the question of the President's guilt in a twinkling—even in the night time. Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, at the outset, was the most cantankerous of all the impeachers, and before the impeachment resolution openly proposed to censure the House of Representative for not acting more promptly, averring that the blood of Union men in the South would be on their heads if Andrew Johnson was not ousted. Before the trial had progressed far a change came over him, and in the end he voted to acquit. Let the investigation go ahead!

Brick Pomeroy, asserting his leadership in the Democratic ranks, declares that Mr. Belmont and his friends with all their "gold and wine," cannot furnish the party with a Presidential candidate. He claims that, with a candidate holding Mr. Pendleton's views, or even more advanced and decided than he, on the side of "plough-holders against the bondholders," the Democracy can carry every State in the Northwest. Pomeroy feels and talks as though he held the destiny of the party in his hands; and well he may, since his paper has become *the* organ of Democracy.

Advices received at Leavenworth, Kansas, indicate that the Southern Indians are organizing for an outbreak. They recently burnt several cars, cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the railroad tracks. Numerous parties have been seen going North, and they appear to be organizing for a general outbreak.

It is thought that Col. Forney will probably be restored to the Secretaryship of the Senate through the influence of Sumner, Chandler and Republican Senators, who will oppose the acceptance of his resignation.

Judicial or Political.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday, contended that the impeachment "proceeding is purely political," that "whether the President is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors is inquired into, not judicially, in order to punish him, but politically," that the "impeachment is provided by the Constitution as a political remedy for political evils," etc. From these propositions the *Tribune* argues that Senators should act as representatives of the people and not as members of a court; in fact, that the tribunal was in no sense judicial, and that its object was "not necessarily to punish guilt, but to exchange a bad officer for a good one." However satisfactorily this view of the subject may be to the *Tribune*, it is not the one which was universally held at the outset of the impeachment trial, and is still, we believe, as universally maintained. The Providence *Journal* draws the following distinction:

> The radical distinction between these two methods of procedure seems to be strangely forgotten at the present time. An impeachment is a legal process, in which one branch of the Legislature brings the accusation, while the other branch, sitting in a judicial capacity and under the sanction of a solemn oath to render impartial justice according to the law and the testimony, tries the case. An act of attainder, on the other hand, is a legislative process, being introduced in either branch and passed through the same stages as an ordinary bill. It is a procedure essentially political and not in any sense judicial. Acts of attainder, though long disused from manifest liability to gross oppression, are still recognized as a part of the English law, but are expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.

Taxing and Being Taxed.

It is one thing to be taxed, and quite a different thing to tax one's self. How many people pay their Government taxes grudgingly, who at the same time needlessly squander ten times the amount? It is asserted that nearly fifteen hundred million dollars were spent last year in the United States for intoxicating drinks—or half enough to pay off the national debt. This money is not only squandered, but poverty, crime and untold suffering are inflicted upon society. This self-imposed tax is paid most willingly, while all other taxes are drawn out by legal process. If the people would only let whisky alone for five years, and pay the amount now spent therefor into a common fund, what grand results could be accomplished! The entire national debt could be paid off, innumerable railroads and canals could be built, and the moral and physical condition of society could be vastly improved. But the people love to tax themselves, and will have their whisky. No one will expect them to refrain from burning out their vitals, but so long as they swallow the entire amount of the national debt every two years, they should not talk of repudiation.

Too Much of It.

The leading Democratic organ—the paper boasting the largest circulation North and South—is disgusting many Southern readers by its baseness of sentiments. The Democratic editors of the North, who eulogize Pomeroy, and have no word of condemnation for his paper or its sentiments, might take a wholesome hint from the following extract, from the Marion (Alabama) *Commonwealth*:

> "No man ever lived, perhaps, who had fewer political friends in the South than Mr. Lincoln; but, notwithstanding this, there was no man whose violent death was more generally lamented among our people. And we have heard numbers of Brick Pomeroy's Alabama subscribers—all of them, indeed, with whom we have at any time conversed—pronounce the treatment extended by his paper to the memory of Mr. Lincoln 'a shame and a disgrace to civilization.' The Southern people are not hyenas. They never tear open the graves of either friend or foe to prey upon that which should be held sacred by all right-principled survivors—the faults of the dead.
>
> "But as much as Brick's Southern subscribers resent his continued attacks upon Mr. Lincoln, they resent those he makes upon Mrs. Lincoln infinitely more; and we have not yet met the man who will continue his subscription to the *La Crosse Democrat* another year unless these unworthy, unmanly, ungenerous, unchristian assaults upon friendless women and the buried dead are discontinued."

Division of Pennsylvania Episcopal Diocese.

In the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, on Friday, the subject of a division of the present Diocese and formation of a new one was brought up for final action. After voting down several propositions, the following was adopted by a clerical vote of seventy yeas to sixty-seven nays and a lay vote of sixty yeas to forty-two nays:

> *Resolved*, That this convention consent to the formation of a new diocese without the limits of the existing diocese, by a line having fourteen counties in the old diocese and thirty counties in the new diocese, but that the Bishop shall not be asked to give his consent thereto until he has received evidence that two-thirds of the clergymen and parishes representing two-thirds of the communicants represented in 1867, approve of being set off as a new diocese, and that $2,500 per year, for five years, be secured for the support of the episcopate.

The fourteen counties alluded to, are Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Lehigh, Northampton, Chester, Monroe, Carbon, Pike, Wayne, Luzerne, Wyoming and Susquehanna.

By a large majority the Convention increased Bishop Stevens's salary to $6,500 per year.

The Watering Season.

Those who delight to travel with "Newport" or "Saratoga" trunks, will be pleased to learn that the most active preparations are now being made at these fashionable places of resort, in anticipation of a brisk business during the watering season. The business of the country has not been so depressed as to cause the slightest apprehension in the minds of the proprietors of "summer resorts" that there will not be abundance of money to lavish, in the hot months, at the "springs." In this belief, therefore, they are renovating their houses, remodeling their grounds and making their places as attractive as possible. Pittsburgh has always sent gay delegations to these resorts, and of course the forthcoming season will form no exception.

A circular informs us that at a "Convention of Laborers, Farmers, Mechanics and ex Soldiers, held in Pfontz's Valley, Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of April, 1868," Dr. R. A. Simpson, of Liverpool, Pa., was nominated with "intense enthusiasm" for President of the United States "on the Higher Law platform (for we trust in the Living God,)" and R. D. Eldrige, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., for Vice President. We are also informed that Benj. Long and others made able speeches on christian statesmanship, Mr. Long concluding his remarks as follows: "Our cause is the Lord Jesus Christ's, and if we cleave to Him wickedness will fall like the walls of Jericho, when they blew the seven trumpets of ram's horns."—*Jos. 6.*

Says a New York letter.

> The European steamships must be reaping a rich harvest from the emigrant trade. The City of Antwerp, which arrived this morning, brings 1,000; the Cambria, from Hamburg, 750; the Denmark, from Liverpool, (below), is said to have 500 or 600. The sailing vessel Herschel arrived this afternoon with 120, and the Tuisko, from Bremen, with 231, making an aggregate for the day not far from three thousand.

The Baltimore steamship lines are scarcely less liberally patronized, and it appears to be an auspicious time for a movement on the part of Philadelphia for going into the business. It is not to be questioned that the managers of the Pennsylvania Central Company would make as liberal offers to establish a line for that city as the Baltimore and Ohio Company offered to the Baltimore line—if they were only asked to do so!

The chap who manufactures agonizing specials for the Baltimore *Commercial* knows a great deal. Hear him:

> Your correspondent knows the fact that millions of dollars were offered, not by office-holders but by property-holders in the country, who take no part in political affairs, but not one dollar has been accepted for the purpose of influencing the vote of a single Senatorial judge against conviction. The character of the Republicans who oppose conviction is the best guarantee of their freedom from bribery and corruption. They are the last men in the Senate who could be approached with such a proposition.

The same writer—who prides himself on having said all along that things would come out as they have—avers that it "has been ascertained" that the votes of other Republican Senators "will be so much scattered" that "they will not reach conviction upon any one of the articles."

There was a stirring time in the Methodist General Conference over the resolutions denouncing the President, on Wednesday. Although it was apparent that a very large majority of the Conference was in sympathy with the spirit of the resolutions, yet it was finally decided to lay them on the table because they were deemed too purely political in their character, and because such action would be in questionable taste on the part of a religious body.

In Virginia the Supreme Court has decided that in debts contracted in Confederate money the amount shall be commuted into Federal money, at the value of the Confederate money when the debt matured, and not when it was contracted. It has also decided with reference to the distribution of the assets of the old Virginia State banks, that the noteholders shall not have preference, but that they, the depositors and all other creditors shall share alike.

The State Central Committee met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and after some preliminary arrangements, was fully organized for the campaign by the Chairman, Mr. Grow, appointing George W. Hamersley, Clerk of the State Senate, and J. R. McAffee, Esq., of Westmoreland, Secretaries of the Committee. These are excellent appointments, both gentlemen being well posted in the political affairs of the State.

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* dispatch says there is "not one word of truth" in the report about Fessenden, Trumbull and other Senators having an interview with the President at which it was agreed that General Schofield should be appointed Secretary of War. What was the understanding, then?

The Republican members of the Connecticut Legislature have nominated ex-Governor Wm. A. Buckingham for United States Senator, in the place of James Dixon, whose term expires in March next. The vote stood: Buckingham, 81; Hawley, 59.

STATE NEWS.

According to the new Erie directory, the population of that city is 22,500.

Rev. W. Vallentine has been elected President of Gettysburg College.

The Honesdale Lodge of Masons are making preparations to erect a monument over the remains of a deceased brother, Captain James Ham, late of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who lost his life during one of last battles of the rebellion.

All able bodied men under forty-five are required by the general militia law of this State to pay one dollar a year in lieu of service, except in time of war or invasion, the fines to form a brigade fund. Each man who drills in a volunteer company is entitled to twelve dollars a year.

The new Steel Works, located at Baldwin, below Harrisburg, turned out their first work on Friday morning. Three iron rails, thirty-one feet long, were cast and turned out, and in the afternoon eight steel rails, the same length, were also turned out. The steel rails have not yet been thoroughly tested, says the *Guard*, but from an examination they appear sound and perfect, and give a bright augury of what can be accomplished by these works, and the prosperity and resources it will bring to our city. Already a large town has been built in the immediate vicinity of the works, and employment given to a large number of workmen, and our city cannot fail to reap vast benefits from this source.

District township, in Berks county, which has just accepted the Common School System, after holding out against it for thirty years, will receive, under a law passed by the last Legislature, her share of the State appropriation since 1860, amounting to $560 35, besides her quota for the present year. District is the last township to accept the school law in Berks. She has lost some $2,000 of State appropriations by holding out so long, while the loss to her young people is incalculable.

Albert G. Morey, formerly one of the notables of Pithole, has taken the benefit of the bankruptcy act, at Chicago, where he now resides. His liabilities are reported at over $300,000.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mercer and adjoining counties, held at Stoneboro, on May 9th, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society, and holding a Fair, it was resolved to hold another meeting at the same place, on Wednesday, May 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A fine site for the fair has been selected near Stoneboro, on the south shore of Sandy Lake, containing from twelve to fifteen acres. The meeting on the 20th is for the purpose of taking stock and making a permanent organization of the Society.

The Clarion *Banner* says: In the absence of the proprietor, in consequence of disability, the employees of J. S. Cook & Co., at the mouth of Mill Creek, commenced a raft of 50,000 feet of boards on Friday, May 8th, sawed, dried and rafted the same, making the grubs in the woods for one-half of it, finished it at ten o'clock on Saturday, and at sunset the same day, tied it up at the mouth of Clarion.

On last Wednesday morning Mr. Wm. Bowen, of New Castle, found leaning against the door of his place of business, a coffin, on which a placard was fastened bearing the inscription "Bowen, Beware," followed by the cabalistic signs used by the Ku Klux Klan.

Says the Lawrence *Journal*: At no time since the completion of the railroad to this city has its business been as brisk as for the past two months. The receipts of the Fort Wayne agency during the month of April were over $18,000. This only includes freight coming to the station for New Castle and points north. Besides this is the amount received for prepayment of freight to points east or west, which is always very large at this season of the year. The amount of freight leaving New Castle during the same time footed up over $30,000. When the two furnaces are in operation these figures will be materially enlarged. On the E. & P. RR. the receipts amounted to about $400 per day, and the shipments about the same.

Some time ago a report was started to the effect that the iron ore near Johnstown was about exhausted. The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Such is not the fact. Recent researches by the Cambria Iron Company have developed large deposits of ore in Yoder township, immediately south of the town, and arrangements are about being made to commence mining operations on a larger scale than ever before attempted by that enterprising and powerful company.

Wm. Chapman, of Chapman borough, Northampton county, is building a Masonic temple, which he intends to present, handsomely furnished, to the brethren in that vicinity. It is estimated to cost $20,000.

Conshohocken, below Norristown, is looking up. The new Plymouth Railroad that terminates at that point will be completed next fall, and great are the expectations of the Conshohockians in consequence. Over one hundred buildings are being erected this season, and the prophets predict that in ten years this busy little borough will far outstrip Norristown. If this proves true, give the town a pronounceable name.

Edward Beck, aged about thirteen years, son of Frederick Beck, Jr., of Worthington, Armstrong county, was drowned in the Furnace Dam, on Buffalo Creek, on Saturday evening last.

On last Saturday the revenue officers made a descent upon a distillery in Union township, Bedford county, owned by Enos Corle, and found that there are more difficulties in the way of Uncle Sam's officers than mere bolts and bars. The *Inquirer* says the whole Corle family, father, mother and babies, went in, and for a time the thrashing business was thought to be pretty good, but after some skirmishing things were set to rights and the officers retired without having fully accomplished their purpose—i. e., the arrest of Corle.

Mr. Charles King, aged seventy-three years, and a veteran of 1812, died very suddenly at his residence in Uniontown, on Saturday last. He had not been in good health, but was able to be about, and after rising from the dinner table Saturday, fell to the floor and expired in a few minutes.

At a meeting of State Council, of Pennsylvania, Order of United American Mechanics, a resolution was adopted providing for a State parade of the Order on the 11th of September, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. It is expected that every Council in the State will be represented.

The Kittanning *Free Press* announces the death of John Rheam, an old resident of that place, and says: "He was almost a centenarian, being in his ninety-ninth year, and cast his first vote for Washington. For a number of years past he was supported by the borough. He was buried here at his own request by the side of his wife, and the action of our Poor authorities in complying with the old man's wishes in this particular is surely commendable."

A New Department of the Government.

The feature of the new tax bill which proposes to convert the Internal Revenue Bureau into a separate department, is warmly opposed by Mr. McCulloch. But it would be a timely and important change. The head of the Department will be entrusted with the responsible duty of appointing and removing the Chiefs of Bureaus of his Department. This power is not at present possessed by any of the Heads of Departments, or even by the President, and the fact that Congress should delegate it to a new official is a practicable recognition of the plain constitutional principle that there can be no responsibility without authority. If the new Commissioner or Secretary of the Revenue is to be help accountable for the collection of the revenue it is plain that he must be invested with a controlling influence over his subordinates. The probability is that Commissioner Rollins will be chief of the new Department.

Twenty-third Congressional District.

The Butler *Citizen* of last week, thus urges the claim of Butler county to the next Congressional nomination:

> "This District, as our readers are aware, is composed of Butler, Armstrong, and that part of Allegheny county north and west of Allegheny river, and ever since it has been a district has been represented in Congress by a man from the Allegheny part of the district; and from present appearances that same portion is about to claim a continuation of some one of her citizens in the same situation. While we concede ability to our present Representative, we by no means grant the right to that section of the district to send a man from that locality to represent us during the next congressional term. We do not desire, neither have we any intention of saying anything disparaging of our Representative, or any one who may be aspiring to the position from other parts of our district. While this is the case, we claim that Butler county is justly entitled to the next Representative. We have good men and true, who are fully competent to discharge the high and responsible trusts pertaining to the position under consideration. As a county we have heretofore given way and calmly submitted to the request and demands of other parts of the district, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We feel that we are justly entitled to the Representative as other parts of our district, and enter the contest with the full determination to use all honorable means for the success of the man of our choice as a county."

Crop Prospects.

The Lawrence *Journal*, New Castle, Pa., says: There never was a more favorable prospect of a good crop of grain than now. Oats, wheat and rye are well up, and growing rapidly. Last summer old crones prophesied a long cold winter, to be followed by a wet, growing summer. We have had the long winter, let us see if the wet summer will fulfill the prophecy.

The Clarion *Banner* says: In our visits through portions of this county we never saw the grain looking better. The prospect is that both wheat and rye will yield a full average. A great breadth of oats has been sown and will prove a heavy crop. A great deal of land is being put in order for corn and buckwheat, and of both of these there will be considerable planted and sowed. If the season should prove favorable, Clarion county will have no reason to complain of her crops. We have heard no fears expressed as yet in regard to the fruit prospects.

THE NEW PARTY PROJECT.

Mr. Chase Still a Presidential Candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*—who is little given to sensation—gives the following concerning the new party project on the tapis, and which has been one of the chief complications developed by impeachment:

The most astounding political intrigue ever known to the politics of this country is now on foot among prominent politicians and office-holders in this city and elsewhere. The chief movers in it are Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, after acquittal, and Chief Justice Chase. The object is the formation of a third party and the defeat of Gen. Grant, if nominated at Chicago. On Tuesday last Ex-Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, said that acquittal would follow, and before the week was out the country would be astonished by an entire change of Cabinet. It has since transpired that the President has agreed to send in a new Cabinet of Republicans, immediately after acquittal, and to adopt and strictly carry out the reconstruction measures of Congress. Senator Henderson last night stated this agreement to be a fact, and it is believed by shrewd judges to be one of the principal elements whereby sufficient strength and power may be given to Mr. Chase's party to make it formidable, and to throw the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, if not to elect its candidate before the people. This movement expects to be able to defeat Gen. Grant by arraying itself against the extreme radical element in the Republican party, which, it is believed, will be his main support. The proposition that the President shall abandon his opposition to Congress is intended to neutralize the power of that body long enough to make inroads upon it in favor of this movement. When the Administration is fully reorganized, its power and patronage will be used to enhance Mr. Chase's prospects. It is not believed he would accept a Democratic nomination, but the fact that Mr. Voorhees and many other prominent Democrats openly advocate his nomination, is conclusive that a strong Democratic support is at his command. Mr. Chase is unreserved in his expressions of contempt for Gen. Grant as a political leader, and for the impeachment movement, and bewails what he terms the tendency of the party to take up with small men, and says the party has surrendered to Gen. Grant. His influence has been excited from the beginning to defeat the impeachment, and he is believed to have done more than any other man to secure the acquittal of Mr. Johnson. Hence the latter is willing, if acquitted, to reward Mr. Chase by throwing the influence of the Administration in his favor. The discovery of this intrigue has startled the political metropolis to its very center. All eyes are anxiously turned on the Chicago Convention. The intriguers hope for the nomination of Wade as Vice President, which they claim will place Grant on such an extreme Radical basis as to afford additional capital for the new combination, and they expect to see some men in the party in their race over acquittal commit some foolish acts, whereby they may reap additional profit. These are the developments which are in everybody's mouth to-day to the exclusion almost of even the verdict. Those who choose can take these statements *cum grano salis*. But they are based on the facts and names mentioned above, and have an absolute foundation. One thing is certain, the Chief Justice is still a candidate for the Presidency; any one who doubts this deserves a straight jacket.

The following is from another correspondent of the same paper:

I hear from good authority that Gen. Grant said this morning that in his judgment the President ought to be removed, because the Government cannot go on practically or safely in its present demoralized condition.

He does not think the acquittal of the President will injure the party, and says the platform must reassert whatever of principle is involved in the trial, and not read out of the party any but those who refuse assent to such principles.

He considers himself in honor bound to accept the Republican nomination even if certain of defeat. He has allowed the use of his name and cannot now decently decline because his prospects may be gloomy.

Judge Chase is open in his opposition to Gen. Grant, and sneers at the disposition of the Republican party to take up small men as he calls them. He is opposed to convicting the President. There is more in the movement on his behalf than appears on the surface.

It is stated on good authority that President Johnson has promised, if he remains in office, to change his Cabinet and act in harmony with the leading Republicans of Congress.

Mr. Bingham's Eloquence.

One of the most effective passages in Mr. Bingham's argument of Monday was contained in these words:

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Evarts) took occasion to refer to the fugitive slave bill of 1850, a bill that was disgraceful to the Congress which enacted it; a bill that was in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution; a bill of which I can say at least, although I doubt much whether the gentleman from New York can, that it never found an advocate in me; a bill of which Mr. Webster said that in his judgment it was unwarranted by the Constitution, a bill which offered a bribe out of the common treasury of the nation to every magistrate who sat in judgment on the right of a fleeing bondman to that liberty which belonged to man when God "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and he became a living soul;" a bill which offered a reward to the ministers of justice to sharpen the judgment of the poor; a bill which, suiting the conscience of the American people and the conscience of the civilized world, made it a crime to give shelter to the houseless or a cup of water to him who was ready to perish; a bill enacted for the purpose of sustaining that crime of crimes, that sum of all villanies, which made merchandise of immortality, which transformed a man into a chattel, a thing of trade into what, for want of a better name, we call a slave, with no acknowledged right in the present, with no hope of inheritance in the great hereafter, and to whose darkened soul the universe was voiceless and God himself seemed silent; a bill under the direct violation of which that horrible tragedy was enacted within our own Commonwealth, within the sight, Mr. Chief Justice, of your own beautiful city, when Margaret Gardner, with her babe lashed upon her breast, pursued by the officers of the law, in her wild frenzy forgot her mother's affection in the joy she felt at sending before the appointed time by her own hand the spotless soul of her child back to her God who gave it, rather than allow it to be tossed back into the hell of human bondage under American law; a bill, nevertheless, by the American people even on that day when Anthony Burns walked in chains under the shadow of Bunker Hill, where "every turf beneath your feet is a soldier's sepulcher," and where sleep the first just martyrs in the cause of American independence, to be tried before a magistrate in a temple surrounded itself with chains and guarded with bayonets, and yet the people stood by and said: Let the law be executed until it be repealed. Talk to me about the American people recognizing the right of any President to set aside the law. Who does not know that two years after this enactment of 1852, the terrible blasphemy was uttered in the platform of the party whose representatives to-day insist on the executive prerogative to set aside your laws, and annihilate your government; that all discussion in Congress and out of Congress, touching this very fugitive slave bill, should be suppressed. The body that adopted that resolution should remember that there is something stronger after all than the resolution by mere partisans in convention assembled. They ought to have remedied that. God is not in the earthquake or in the fire, but in the still, small voice, speaking to the enlightened conscience of men, and that voice is omnipotent. God knows that for the honor of our common country I would take the step backward, and cover the nakedness and the shame of the American people in that day of American disgrace. They nominated their candidate for President, and he accepted their terms, and was carried into the Presidential chair by the votes of all the States in this Union. With such a record as that: with such a law, offensive to the judgment and conscience of the people of the United States, and the civilized world, executed, how dare gentlemen come before the American Senate and tell us that it is the traditional policy of the American people to allow their laws to be defied by any Executive? I deny it. There is not a line in our history that does not give flat denial to the assumption. It has never been done, never.

Senators Wade, Wilson and Speaker Colfax.

The Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, in a letter dated the 10th inst., says: "A story has been circulating, I see, that Wade, Wilson and Colfax had made a bargain by which the former was to vote for conviction and resign, leaving the temporary Presidency to Colfax, both the latter withdrawing from the canvass and urging Wade's name for the Presidency. The story hath this foundation. In telling this, I speak whereof I know: In the early part of the week there was a general depression. Senator Wilson authorized a friend of Wade's to say to him—it being understood that the Senator would consider it his duty, in such a contingency, to resign his position as President of the Senate—that if he would see that the wished-for result was not lost by default of his vote—the way in which he would vote being well understood—he, Mr. Wilson, would see that the sacrifice should not be all on one side. On Tuesday Senator Wilson told Mr. Wade that in the event of the suggested contingency, he, Wilson, would write a public letter withdrawing from the canvass, and urging that all his friends at Chicago support Mr. Wade. Mr. Wilson said he had been presented by his own State for the Vice Presidency, and had delegations, in whole or part, in seventeen States. It was a good deal more important to remove Mr. Johnson than it was to make himself Vice President. Mr. Wade's response was that he should do his whole duty, if needed. The default should not be his. But he did not want Mr. Wilson to do as he so generously suggested. He himself would bear all his duty might cost. That's the whole story. There was no proposition other than that Mr. Wilson offered. No arrangements were made. Mr. Wade is not the man to make them. His opinions are well known, and nobody has doubted which way he would vote, if he had to vote. I presume that Mr. Colfax knew nothing whatever of the suggestion made by Henry Wilson."

A Salt Lake letter says: "One of the chief topics of common talk now is the grasshoppers. They have hatched out in immense numbers, the ground in some places being 'black with them.' In other places there are none as yet. Some old residents say they never saw so many in the spring before. They are very small at present, mostly about a quarter of an inch long, but very lively, and already giving evidence of the characteristic voracity of their race. In Utah Valley, the next south, there is already much complaint of the damage to the young wheat."

THE NEW TAX BILL.

Comprehensive Abstract of its Provisions.

The object of the new tax bill, reported in the House by Gen. Schenck, is indicated by its title, namely:

"An act to reduce into one act and amend the laws relating to internal taxes."

The first part of the bill covers some sixty sections in regard to general matters. It changes the Internal Revenue Bureau into a Department, the chief officer of which is to be a Commissioner, whose annual salary is to be $6,000; the Assistant Commissioner, a salary of $4,000; six Deputy Commissioners, with a salary each of $3,000 per annum; a Solicitor, at a salary of $4,000, together with the requisite number of clerks and messengers. The Commissioner has power to appoint and remove all collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, supervisors of revenue, inspectors, gaugers, storekeepers, and other officers and clerks provided for in this act, who shall severally give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law. The Commissioner will be required to organize a system for the distribution of labor and duties in his department, by establishing six divisions therein, to each of which shall be referred whatever relates to a particular class of subjects, as follows:

Division No. 1.—All that relates to special taxes, and taxes on sales and gross receipts. No. 2—All that relates to stamps. No. 3—All that relates to taxes on legacies and successions, incomes and salaries, banks and other corporations. No. 4—All that relates to the taxes on distilled spirits and oils. No. 5—All that relates to the taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, and fermented liquors. No. 6—All that relates to the bonds of revenue officers and others, and the keeping and settlement of the accounts of collectors and other officers.

A new class of officers is created, the same as recommended by Special Commissioner Wells two years ago, called Supervisors of the Revenue, one of whom is to be assigned to each Judicial District of the country. It is made their business to superintend the general collection of the revenue, and to report from time to time the manner in which business is transacted by assessors and collectors. They are also invested with the power to rotate or change from place to place all the sub-officers, such as inspectors, gaugers, and storekeepers, whose duties are prescribed and salaries fixed. The bill describes the duties of assessors and assistant assessors, and the method in which taxes shall be assessed; and also those of collectors and deputy collectors, and the method of the collection of taxes. It provides for proceedings where seizures and distraint become necessary in order to insure the collection of the tax, together with the regulations for the conducting of suits, remission of taxes, and the compromising of fines and penalties. The bill provides for attention to frauds and penalties and drawbacks; and the fourth division of the act embraces several comprehensive and complete sections with regard to the execution and filing of bonds. The fifth contains several miscellaneous sections, bringing together, in a complete manner, and under separate heads, all the provisions of law relating to each separate department. In these respects the bill, it is claimed, will have great superiority over the existing statutes, a superiority which in fact characterizes the entire bill. The next department embraces the special tax formerly known as licenses. The number of these is greatly increased, probably double. The rates are very generally advanced, although some occupations formerly taxed are now exempted. In this section the manufacturers' tax of two dollars per thousand, or one-fifth of one per cent., is retained.

The next department of the bill is stamps, which has not been greatly amended. The succeeding department embraces a variety of special taxes, including those on banks and bankers, passports, and taxes on the articles mentioned in what is known as Schedule A, which includes carriages, watches and pianos. The old division of gross receipts is abandoned, and in place thereof, each source of taxation stands by itself.

The bill provides on snuff manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of forty cents per pound; and snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff. On all chewing tobacco, fine cut, plug, or twist; on all smoking tobacco, not made exclusively of stems; on all tobacco twisted by hand or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, or otherwise prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, not herein otherwise provided for, a tax of forty cents per pound. On all smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems; on all fine cut shorts, the refuse of fine cut chewing tobacco, which can be passed through a riddle of sixteen meshes to the square inch, and on all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of sixteen cents per pound.

After the passage of this act, all manufactured tobacco is to be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or removal, or for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description, and in no other manner: All snuff in packages of 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 ounces, except yellow snuff, which may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in bladders, not exceeding 10 pounds each; all fine cut chewing tobacco and all other kinds of tobacco, not otherwise provided for, in packages of ½, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 ounces, except that fine cut chewing tobacco may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in wooden packages of 10, 20, 30, and 60 pounds each; all smoking tobacco, all fine cut shorts which can be passed through a riddle of 16 meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, in packages of 2, 4, 8, and 16 ounces each; all cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco in wooden boxes of the following dimension: Outside measure—Eighths, 7 inches square and 14 inches deep; thirds, 10 inches square and 15 inches deep; halves, 14 inches square and 12 inches deep; three-quarters, 14 inches square and 19 inches deep; and every package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture, and the registered number of the manufactory, and the gross weight, the tax, and the net weight of the tobacco in each box. Provided, that these limitations and descriptions of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported.

On cigarettes, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute therefor $10 per thousand; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe such regulations for the inspection of cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, and the collection of the tax thereon, as shall in his judgment be most effective for the prevention of frauds in the payment of such tax.

The law provides for the payment of a tax on tobacco, in all its manufactured forms, by means of stamps, excepting such as is intended for exportation. The stamps are to be affixed to the packages.

On fermented liquors there is substantially no change. On all beer, lager beer, weiss beer, ale, porter, or other similar liquors by whatever names such liquors may be called, a tax of one dollar for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, fractional part of a barrel, which shall be brewed, manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or sale. The provisions of the old law for the removal of fermented liquors for storage, without being previously stamped, is stricken out.

The most marked change in the law is in the department of distilled spirits.

The new law is drawn with great clearness and perspicuity. The arrangement as to the fines and penalties is in such a way as to leave but little business to the discretion of the courts.

The tax is retained at two dollars a gallon, although it is said that a majority of the Committee was in favor of a lower tax.

The principal feature of this law is that the distilling can be carried on only by the holders of the *fee-simple* of the property; or in case where the ground on which the distillery is situated is leased, the owner of the distillery must bring in an instrument from the owner of the ground, consenting to the use of the premises for distilling purposes, and that he fully understands the obligation which he assumes by the lease of the premises for such purposes. A non-compliance with this condition forfeits the entire property. Any person permitting his premises to be used as a means of egress or ingress for illicit distilleries is amenable to the loss of his property. The license fee is increased in every registered distillery having a still or stills intended for the distillation of spirits, and an aggregate cubic capacity of not more than three hundred gallons, $3 a day, and in addition $1 per day for every measure of cubic capacity of one hundred gallons, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred gallons; but any distiller who shall stop work as provided by this act shall not be compelled to pay on any distillery more than $2 per day during the time the work shall be so suspended in this district.

The provisions as to distilled spirits cover fifty sections of the new bill. The tax in all cases is to be paid at the distillery. No transportation in bond is allowed except for exportation. The tax is to be prepaid by means of stamps, and no barrel is allowed to be transported without a stamp affixed to it. The Government is in possession of a stamp for this purpose which cannot be removed without insuring its own destruction. Stamps are furnished at a more nominal charge for such casks or barrels as may be refilled.

The tax on gross receipts remains substantially as now, with the exception of theatres and other places of amusement, which, in addition to the two per cent. tax, are to pay a specific tax on each performance, ranging from two to twenty dollars, according to sitting capacity. Every person giving a performance is required to provide himself in advance with a permit for so doing, the price of which is regulated by the sitting capacity of the place of entertainment. The owner or lessee of the place in which the entertainment is given is held liable for the tax.

It seems to be the opinion that this part of the law is so framed that the notorious evasion of the tax heretofore practised, will be stopped.

But few alterations have been made in the law relative to bankers' and brokers' incomes, legacies, and successions, excepting the provision for a more perfect administration of the law. The bill exempts manufactures from taxation substantially in accordance with the law which was passed several weeks ago.

The only articles which are continued from the old list are ground coffee, gas, spices and petroleum. The tax on gas is reduced from twenty-five cents a thousand cubic feet to ten cents; and the tax on refined petroleum is retained at ten cents a gallon. The tax on imitation wines remains substantially the same, and the bill contains nothing about iron or coal.

The bill contains fifteen sections on the subject of bonded warehouses, and consolidates into one act all existing internal tax bills.

Remarkable Incident.

When the steamer Stonewall, on her way to be delivered to the Japanese, anchored in Possession Bay, in the Straits of Magellan, on the 11th of December last, two horsemen came down to the beach and raised a flag. An armed boat was sent to them which brought them aboard. One of them proved to be Col. McDougal, formerly of Indianapolis, Indiana, who is now living with the Patagonian Indians, and has been for a long time. The other was the Chief Cashmere, a gigantic fellow, six feet six, though he is smaller than the average of the tribe. Both of them were in rags, but Col. McDougal said he was well satisfied. He has three white men with him, one of whom was sick, and it was to procure medicines that they came aboard. He was surprised on coming aboard to find the vessel was commanded by his old friend Capt. Brown, who immediately recognized him. In return for medicines, clothing, provisions, etc., the tribe presented the ship's officers with a young lion, several ostriches' eggs, and a couple of guanacas. The men and women are excellent horse riders. They are from six to eight feet in height, and wear nothing but the skin of a guanaca.

Chicago Twenty Years Ago.

In 1848 there was no railway leading to Chicago. Five days was then quick time between Chicago and New York by rail, steamer and stage. Now passengers travel between these points, in palace sleeping cars, without change, in thirty-six hours! Lake, and a few other streets, were supplied with water pumped into a small reservior by an engine which operated at the same time a grist mill. A large proportion of the citizens were supplied from water carts. Now the city has a tunnel extending two miles under the lake, and a splendid water works. There were then no sewers, not a street paved in the city, and the people literally floundered in mud. The population was then 18,000—now it is 250,000. The same ratio will give 2,000,000 in twenty years more.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, billious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone, and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result, good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

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Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. d*

"Blessings Brighten as they Take their Flight."

Home, friends and all the enjoyments of life seem infinitely more dear to the sufferer from nervous debility when the probability is that, ere long, he must leave them forever. When the health has become impaired, and the strength is failing, then life looks more alluring. Stimulants are the only means of restoration in cases of nervous debility. The great difficulty has been to provide a stimulant possessing not only medicinal merit, but one affording permanent relief. If HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is resorted to in such cases, its beneficial effects will soon become apparent in the buoyancy of spirits and renewed strength of the hitherto dejected patient. Experience has proved this preparation to be "THE REMEDY OF THE AGE" for NERVOUS DEBILITY, as well as all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach and liver.

Persons advanced in life, and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS—an elixir that will instil new life into their veins; restore, in a measure, the ardor and energy of more youthful days; build up their shrunken forms and give health and vigor to their remaining years. Those who are in the least afflicted with Dyspepsia, Ague, Languor, Nausea, or any other troublesome and dangerous disease, arising from a disordered system, should not hesitate to avail themselves of the benefit derived from this great remedy.

The immense quantities of this invaluable tonic that are consumed, and which is steadily increasing, year by year, is sufficient in itself to disarm the most skeptical.

JUNIPER TAR SOAP—Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. w*tf.

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WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
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NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Dr. SAMUEL SCHREINER, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

R. F. LOGAN, Administrator, Parnassus P. O., Westmoreland co., Pa.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

D. R. COON,

Of Collins township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

PHILIP HOERR,

Of Lower St. Clair Tp., late of Co. B, 62d P. V.

Subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. d*

UNION REPUBLICAN

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, May 30, 1868,

And elect two (2) delegates from each election district, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Also, two (2) delegates from each election district for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate, Assembly, District Attorney and Assistant Attorney, Comptroller and Commissioner.

The Congressional Convention for the 22d District will meet at the CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a Congressman. The Congressional Convention for the 21st District will meet at the CITY HALL, Allegheny City, the same day and hour, to appoint Conferees for the District. The County Convention will meet at the COURT HOUSE, in this city, the same day and hour.

The County Executive Committee recommend that the delegate elections be held, so far as practicable, by the Republican members of the Election Boards in the several districts, and also the manner of voting for candidates in the several Conventions be *viva voce*.

The Primary Elections in the Townships (excepting the Townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty, Collins and Wilkins, which will be between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock,) will be held between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. In the Cities and Boroughs the elections shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.

J. H. MILLER, Chairman.

N. P. REED, C. C. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE—By order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, on THURSDAY, June 4, 1868, at 10 A. M., the Farm of the late Wm. L. McClure, deceased, containing 268 Acres and 20 Perches, strict measure, more or less, bounded by lands of John Pollock, Frederick Rhoads, Samuel Edmondson and Andrew McClure, and by the Monongahela river. There are about 24 Acres of Coal under the Farm, and it may be the outlet of a large body of coal lying back of it. The improvements are two two-story Frame Dwelling Houses, two Tenant Houses, Frame Barn, Frame Stable, Orchard, &c. 140 acres are cleared and the balance in woodland. This Farm is not surpassed by any in Allegheny county. It has a frontage of about 167 5-10 perches on the Monongahela river, and is convenient to schools and churches, being but 2½ miles from McKeesport and 3½ from Elizabeth. This property will be sold as a whole, or in two or more parts. Terms—One-third cash upon confirmation of the sale by the Court and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest, payable annually. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage. Purchaser to be at the expense of conveyancing and stamps.

JOHN POLLOCK, Surviving Executor.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN POLLOCK, on the adjoining farm, or THOMAS MACCONNELL & SON, Attorneys-at-Law, 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HENRY NAYLOR, a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 3D DAY OF JUNE, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M., before L. D. RODGERS, Esq., Register, at his office in Franklin, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. Dist. Court for said District.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. It contains OVER ONE THOUSAND closely printed, double column, octavo pages, from new electrotype plates, on good paper, and is appropriately illustrated with over TWO HUNDRED engravings on Steel and Wood, and a series of fine authentic maps. It is highly commended by all learned and eminent men, and by the press generally throughout the country, and is the best book of the kind in the English language. *Do not be deceived.* Owing to the unprecedented popularity of this work, a small English abridgment adapted to juvenile readers, in duodecimo form, of about 600 pages, has been reprinted by another firm in larger type, and spread over 800 octavo pages, evidently—by making a book larger than its original—to give the impression that it is our edition. It contains *less than one-half the reading matter of our comprehensive edition*; but to those who desire this juvenile edition, we will furnish the English work, far superior to the American, at $4 75 per copy. Send for Circulars giving full particulars. PARMELEE BROS., 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

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Persons wishing to settle on the line of the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, or at any point beyond its terminus, can procure tickets at half fare, and freights on their effects at half tariff rates, from Jeffersonville, Indiana, or Louisville, Kentucky, or Nashville, Tennessee, via Louisville Transfer Line, L. & N. RR., N. & C. RR. and McM. & M. RR., by applying in person or by letter to

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FOR SALE—FARM—A well improved Farm in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., ten miles from the city limits; contains 105 Acres, 30 Acres underlaid with Coal. Improvements are a new Frame House of Seven Rooms, beautifully situated and surrounded with Grapes, Shrubbery, &c. A large Frame Barn and other Outbuildings. A fine Orchard of about 250 Trees. The entire Farm is in good order and well watered. For further information apply to S. A. McCLUNG, Kirkpatrick & Mellen's Law Office, corner Grant and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, or JOHN PATTERSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Fine Farm situated in Pine Township, Allegheny County, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Perrysville Plank road, containing 187 acres choice farming land, with Timber, Meadow and good Spring Water, Orchards, &c. There is a Church, School, Wagon-maker and Blacksmith shop at the place. The Farm will be sold in whole or in two parts, one to contain 125 acres and the other 62 acres. This is a good chance to establish a tavern or a store. For further particulars address or apply to H. ABEL, Pittsburgh, Postoffice.

FOR SALE—FARM—Situate near Freedom, on the Economy and Harmony Road, Beaver county, Pa., containing 110 Acres, with House, Barn and Orchards, good fences and other improvements. Also, 30 Acres of fine white oak timber. Soil rich and productive. Will be sold at a bargain. A Church and School House near by. Inquire of W. H. BRILL, 77 Federal street, or J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—Preachers, Teachers, Soldiers and Business Men to canvass for Holland's Life of Gen. Grant. This is the fullest and most complete life of Grant that is yet issued. It contains 650 pages, and is written by one of the most talented and popular biographical writers of the day. Highest commission paid. For terms and territory, apply at once to J. B. STEWART, New Wilmington, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; Or, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family Medical Books (of 408 pages *beautifully illustrated*,) that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, the large commissions allowed, *and from the fact it cannot be had at the Bookstores*, enable a good agent to make easily from $10 to $20 per day. Price of one book, if sent by mail, $2. Address for full particulars, the Author and Publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED FOR DANA'S AUTHORIZED AND AUTHENTIC LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT, comprising a complete and accurate history of his eventful and interesting career, with an authentic narrative of his invaluable military services, adding also an impartial estimate of his character as a Man, a Soldier, and a Statesman. By Hon. Charles A. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War. The Springfield *Republican* says: "Dana's Life of Gen. Grant is sure to be the most authentic and best Life of Grant published." For particulars apply to or address GURDON BILL & CO., Springfield, Mass., or W. D. MYERS, 41 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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METALLIC LETTERS,

FOR

Foundrymen, Machinists, Pattern Makers, Inventors, &c.

Send for Price List and Samples.

EUGENE A. RUMSEY, SENECA FALLS N. Y.

E. N. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SCRANTON, PA.

Refer to Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Jos H. Scranton, Esq.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified to neither harbor or trust any of my family, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by them after this date.

JOHN WAREHAM.

Glade Mill, Butler county, Pa.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, or more to suit the purchaser, adjoining lands of James Pressly and T. J. Jimeson, fifteen minutes walk from Logan's Ferry Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Twenty-five Acres cleared, the balance covered with the best of White Oak Timber, and well watered. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Stewart's Mill, near Logan's Ferry.

ROBERT M. STEWART.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT ADAMS and THOMAS ADAMS, doing business under the style of ADAMS & SON, Moon, Allegheny county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business to be continued by THOMAS ADAMS, and all persons [illegible] themselves indebted to the old firm will please call and settle.
February 8, 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration [illegible] A. RANKIN [illegible]